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VOL. XX NO. 71 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY BRANCH

IN THE INTEREST OF REAL PEACE IN IRELAND

NO OATH OF ALLEGIANCE; NO LAND ANNUITIES

"It Is A Relic Of Medievalism And An Intolerable Burden On The Irish People"

PRESIDENT DE VALERA MEANS TO CARRY OUT THE PEOPLE'S MANDATE

"We have got a mandate from the people and we mean to carry it out."

This was the statement made by President De Valera in the Senate regarding his and Government attitude on the question of the oath of allegiance.

The Irish people regarded the oath, declared the High Commissioner for Irish Free State in London, as an intolerable burden and a relic of medievalism imposed upon them from outside under a threat of immediate war.

Mr. De Valera has made it clear that the Cabinet have decided to withhold the land annuities which amount annually to £3,000,000.

KING CONFERS WITH THOMAS

The gravest view is taken officially of the Irish developments. The King conferred with Mr. J. H. Thomas for half an hour this morning.

Afterwards the Cabinet debated the situation and it is understood, approved of the terms of the statement Mr. Thomas will make in the House of Commons this afternoon.—Reuter.

MR. DE VALERA.

LONDON, March 22.

Making the statement that he had advised Mr. J. H. Thomas, (Dominion Secretary) to-day on the policy of his Government regarding the oath of allegiance, the High Commissioner for Irish Free State in London said that the British Government must realise that real peace in Ireland was impossible as long as the full and free representation of the people in their Parliament was rendered impossible by a test of this character.

His Government held that the oath was not mandatory in the treaty. They had not the absolute right to modify the constitution as the people desired and anything affecting the constitution belonged to internal sovereignty and was purely a domestic matter. The Irish people regarded the oath as an intolerable burden and a relcl of medievalism and a test imposed from outside under a threat of immediate terrible war.

SURPRISE AT DUBLIN.

Surprise is expressed in Dublin at the early emergence of a crisis after this election, though the contents of the despatch to Mr. Thomas have not been disclosed it is believed that Mr. De Valera has definitely pronounced the Cabinet's decision regarding the withholding of land annuities, the next payment of which is due in the latter part of June. They amount to £3,000,000 annually and arise out of acts oof Parliament passed by the British Government to facilitate the purchase of landholdings by Irish tenants. Stock was issued to raise money and the British Government guaranteed interest.

MANDATE.

Mr. De Valera speaking in the Senate this afternoon said that with regard to the oath they had got a mandate from the people and they intended to carry it out. Their attitude was one of friendliness to Britain and they did not want bitterness to be revived if it could be avoided. But they were going to perform their duty towards their own people.

Tariff Import

Conservatives are demanding that any loss in the land annuities revenue should be recouped by an immediate tariff on Irish produc and livestock, of which Britain takes 90 percent of the Free States output. The oath is recognised as a much more different question.

UTMOST GRAVITY

Political Circles Perturbed

LONDON, March 23.

Mr. De Valera's gesture, particularly on the eve of the Ottawa Conference, is regarded as of the utmost gravity in British political circles.

The opinion of constitutional authorities is that abolition of the Oath of Allegiance is tantamount to secession from the Empire, the legal execution of which is facilitated by the recent Statute of Westminster.

On the contrary, retention of the land annuities is denounced in London as unblushing repudiation and calculated to be injurious to the Free State's prestige throughout the world.

Very strong British opposition is certain though a safety-valve may be found in the Commonwealth Tribunal proposal which was agreed to at the last Imperial Conference."

FANATICAL AMBITIONS.

The "Morning Post", in an editorial, remarks that satisfaction of Mr. de Valera's fanatical ambitions would be poor recompense for isolation, almost as penitential as that of Tristan da Cunha.

The "News Chronicle" doubts whether Mr. de Valera's supporters, especially the Labourites, would consent to postponement of substantial reforms for the pursuit of shadows.—Reuter.

Mr. Lloyd George On The Oath

Mr. Lloyd George who was the premier at the time of the Irish Treaty, interviewed by "Reuter" with regard to Mr. De Valera's statement on the drafting of the oath, said that during the negotiation of the Treaty he and Lord Birkenhead were in the closest association. All regarded the oath as a matter of cardinal importance, having regard to the position of the Crown as a link of the Empire. He was confident that Lord Bikenhead had never used the words now attributed to him.—Reuter.

NOT THE TIME FOR PANIC OR DEBATE IN COMMONS

Thomas Informs That A Note Will Be Sent To Ireland

LONDON, March 22.

The Government has decided to send a note to the Irish Free State explaining its stand-point regarding the Free State's decision to abolish the Oath of Allegiance and cease payment of land annuities.

The House of Commons was crowded with members when Mr. J. H. Thomas made the promised statement. He said: "I was officially informed yesterday by the Free State High Commissioner that in the opinion of the Free State Government the Oath of Allegiance is not mandatory in the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the Free State have the absolute right to modify the constitution as the people desire. It is manifest that the Oath of an integral part of the Treaty, hitherto honourably observed by both sides.

We are addressing the Free State Government communication explaining our standpoint beyond a possibility of doubt.

"VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT".

We have received no official communication regarding the land annuities but from the reported speech of Mr. De Valera yesterday we understand that the Free State Government propose to retain land annuities. The Free State Government are bound by the most formal and explicit understanding to continue to pay the land annuities. Failure to do so will be a violation of the agreement which is binding in law and honour on the Free State whatever administration may be in power, in the same way as the Treaty itself binds both the countries.

NO CAUSE FOR PANIC.

I feel sure that I express the sentiments of the whole House, when I say that it is not the time for panic or debate in the House."

Mr. Thomas's appeal to defer discussion was ignored by the left-wingers especially Mr. Maxton, who replied him with questions.

WAR FOR 3 MILLIONS.

The Minister's reiteration that "annuities are explicit bargain between the two people. We intend that the agreement shall stand", roused the Clyde—sider, Mr. Buchanan who exclaimed "This is a war for three millions" amid loud protests.

The Speaker intervened.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCES BEING WITHDRAWN

Sir John Simon Discloses "Encouraging News"

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Encouraging news from the Far East was made known by Sir John Simon in the Commons to-day. He annuounced that the Japanese Ambassador has informed him that a greater part of Japan's naval forces in the Chinese waters and a portion of the land forces had been ordered to withdraw from Shanghai. Moreover, preliminary peace discussions had closed satisfactorily, and a formal conference would be held on 23rd March. The Japanese warships leaving the Chinese waters comprised five cruisers, ten destroyes and two aircraft carriers. Japan was reducing naval forces to something not much greater than normal times. He was far from saying that this was the same thing as having secured the final arrangements necessary before this part of the Far Eastern trouble terminated as far as the definite stopping of fighting was concerned.—Reuter.

The Council of the Servants of Islam Association Madras, has passed a following resolution:—"This meeting requests the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Mussalman at this time an Indian Agent in South Africa as ever since the creation of this post no Mussalman has been appointed to it.—B. O. W.

CZAR WHO RULES OVER BENGAL PRESS

Bans News Allowed In Other Parts Of India

CALCUTTA, March 23.

After a full dress debate the Bengal Legislative Council to-day defeated by 61 votes to 33 the cut motion of Mr. J. N. Basu under the head "Police" to discuss "the want of facilities for calling public attention to the misconduct of the Presidency Police and public officers functioning as such."

PRESS OFFICER CRITICIZED

A large number of members participated in the debate in the course of which the Press Officer was criticised for the manner in which he was functioning.

Initiating the debate Mr. Basu said that he heard that news which was considered fit for publication in other parts of India was not allowed publication here. He suggested that the Government should see that the police in performing their duty behaves in a manner which would be above suspicion and the Government should therefore see to the publication of news dealing with police excesses and should deal with them to ensure the public that their grievances were being considered sympathetically.

POLICE CHIEF IN HIGH TEMPER.

Mr. J. N. Gupta (retired I.C.S.) supporting the motion, referred to the visit of a European lady to the Police Commissioner when it was alleged she found him so excited that he could not give her two minutes hearing.

If that was the state of mind of those responsible for the police, was it a wonder that the whole Police force should be demoralised?

HOME MEMBER REPLIES.

Replying to the debate the Home Member absolutely denied that the Government were pursuing a policy of terrorism in dealing with the present movement and said that orders issued by the Government were against it.

He also denied the charge that the Press Officer had forbidden publication of cases of assault and challenged any member of the House to produce proofs supporting the charge. He showed that the initiative in what was going on was not with the Government, who were trying to maintain the public peace against those who were out to break it.

Since full responsible Government was coming shortly, he expected that members would be a little more responsible in criticising the police and assured that Government on their part were doing their utmost to prevent illegalities.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, March 23.

Berlin.—Collapse of big Darmstaedter and National (Danat) eight months ago is recalled by the fusion scheme with Dresdner Bank which shareholders have approved. Danat besides having exausted sixty million marks reserves in meeting losses has now reduced its sixty million marks capital to twenty-five million marks and written down shares, which are exchangeable in proportion of ten for three Dresden Bank Shares.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 23.

Dressan.—The Junkers Air-craft Company is financially embarrassed despite the fact that its book assets exceed liabilities by over ten million marks, and that it has plenty of foreign orders on hand. Application is being made in Courts to enable arrangement being reached with creditors. Negotiations have been proceeding for some months with the object of raising cash. It is anticipated that the Reich Government will come to rescue as it has several millions invested in Junkers which employs 3,000 people. Junkers Deisel Motor Works, Chemnitz, is not involved.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S MINISTER AND HIS GUEST

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN.

Congress "Dictator" As Guest Of Viceroy's Minister!

IS MRS. NAIDU TO PLAY THE ROLE OF PEACE EMISSARY?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Answering Mr. S. C. Mitra in the Assembly the Home Member said that the Indian National Congress had not been declared an unlawful association.

Mr. Mitra alluded to the creed of the Congress which is the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means and suggested that this creed alone is mandatory.

WILL GOVT. PREVENT PURI CONGRESS?

Sir James Crerar remarked that the civil disobedience movement is inconsistent with the mandate. Mr. Mitra put in, "Resolutions of the Congress are recommendatory and not mandatory." Mr. Mitra further asked "Do Government intend to prevent regular session of the Congress being held this year at Puri?

The Home Member: Until the question arises in a practical form Government do not propose to come to any decision in regard to it.

CONGRESS "DICTATOR" AS MINISTER'S GUEST.

Mr. K. C. Neogy.—Is it not a fact that the present "Dictator" of the Congress (Mrs. Naidu) is now the guest of one of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council? (Laughter.) What was the reason for giving Mrs. Naidu a treatment different from that given to the ex-Presidents?

Sir James Crerar.—This is a case rather of argument and not seeking for information.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh.—Is it contemplated to arrest her as soon as she leaves Sir Fazli Hussain's quarters? (Laughter).

NOT CONSIDERED THE QUESTION.

Sir James Crerar.—I have not considered that question.

Mr. Ranga Iyer.—Do Government propose to send Mrs. Naidu as a peace esissary to meet Mahatma Gandhi and bring about a settlement?

Sir James Crerar.—The suggestion is no doubt an interesting one.—

Mr. Amarnath Dutt:—Will Nilkanta Dass who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress at Puri be released in order to allow of arrangements being made for the session?

Sir James Crerar wanted notice.

Answering other questions of Mr. Mitra, the Home Member stated that prisoners under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in Delhi Jail were segregated from other political prisoners for purposes or jail discipline. Detention under Section 3 of this Ordinance is not judicial punishment. Treatment of such persons is a matter within the competence of Local Governments.

MIRA BEN'S CABLES.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked questions about the interception of Miss Mira Ben's cables to Mr. Tom Williams, M.P.

The Home Member said that these messages were misleading and intended as a mischievous propaganda against the action which the Government had been compelled to take and at the time of their interception they were held in his opinion rightly to be objectionable and, therefore, intercepted under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act.—A.P.

(Other Assembly News on page 7)

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

Over Rs 2000 In Prizes

(SEE PAGE 4.)

275 Death Roll At Alabama

LONDON, March 23.

Birmingham, Alabama.—The tornado deathroll has now reached 275 in five States, chiefy Alabama.—Reuter.

CARNERA-COOK FIGHT.

LONDON, March 23

As the referee-less fight planned between Carnera and Cook at the Albert Hall to-night is illegal, boxers have agreed to abide by the referee selected by the British Board of Control. Carnera is strong favourite but Cook is half expected to spring a surprise.—Reuter.

IS THE LEAGUE GAME WORTH THE CANDLE?

Assembly Protests

HUGE BILL OF PAYMENT WITHOUT BENEFITS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Qestion time was rendered lively by a series of supplementary questions. Sir Lancelot Graham, (Law Secretary) laid on the table a statement giving the amounts contributed by India to the League of Nations ever since its inception and the amounts contributed by Great Britain and several Britihs Dominions. This was in answer to Mr. Thampan, who started a volley of supplementary questions. He wanted to know what specific benefit India had derived from being a member of the League.

WITHDRAW.

Sir Lancelot Graham.—She nas derived benefits in the same way as other countries.

Mr. Thampan.—Why not India withdraw from the League as this body is not respected by Japan? —No reply?

Sant Singh.—Is India represented in the present discussions at Geneva over Japan?

Sir Lancelot Graham.—Notice.

Mr. Thampan.—Is it not a fact that India is only helping Britain to increase the number of latter's votes?

Sir Lancelot.—Certainly not.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed.—Why not at least reduce the contribution as a measure of retrenchment as the other countries?

Sir Lancelot.—Other countries have not reduced their contributions. India must either be in the League or out of it. She cannot reduce the subscription.

15th "DICTATOR" OF DHOLERA ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Mar. 22.

The man who was formerly the Printer and Publisher of "Saurashtra" weekly, has been arrested as the 15th "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagrah Samgram from Ranpur, while picketing foreign cloth merchants shop. Now he is kept in Dhandhuka sub-jail.

Sjt. Krishanand who was also going to picket foreign cloth merchants' shop in Ranpur after the arrest of the 15th "Ditator", was arrested and then released after six hours.

CONFLICTING RUMOURS IN COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends:—

Liverpool market opened weak on heavy Bombay selling Farm Board Policy. No indication, the market acting on conflicting rumours only."

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce opens its session at the Delhi University Convocation Hall on the 26th instant and will meet also the next day. Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M. L. A. will preside.—A. P.

Sikh Political Conference

LAHORE, March 23

An important session of the Sikh Political Conference will be held under the auspices of the All-Sikh Parties Central Board on the 25th March at 8 a. m. in Bawli Sahib Gurdwara, Dabbi Bazaar. Sardar Bahadur Ujjal Singh will preside. A large number of leaders of Sikhs will attend the Conference, including Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Sir Joginder Singh, Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, Jethedar Teja Singh and others.—A. P.

The Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, A. B. Railway wires under date March 23:—

The block between Mukundapur and Harashpur on the A. B. Railway was removed yesterday and through communication restored.—A. P.

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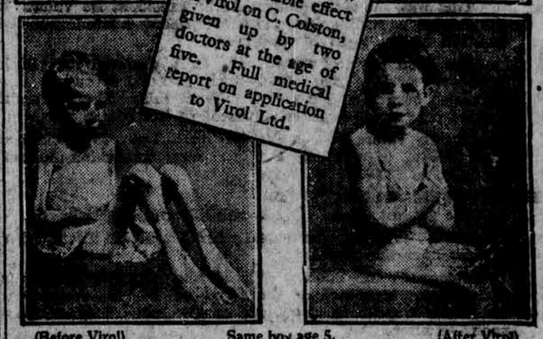

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The Way Talkies Are Made

The Soul Of A Studio

Most of us who are over the age of forty can remember a number of inventions which, at the time, seemed rather exciting.

I can remember when the incandescent burners gave place to electric light. I can remember when it was rather fun to ring up on a telephone. I dimly remember being thrilled by a motorcar that was driven by steam.

I can remember, observes Mr. H. V. Morton in the "Picturegoer" Weekly, walking across a field in the Midlands to see the first "flying machine." And, of course, there was the bioscope. This was the horrible invention which has so rapidly developed into the modern "movie."

The only attraction about the bioscope was the fact that it did move in a jerky and uncertain manner. It was merely an animated magic lantern that made people look funny in the act of walking.

It was never, as a "movie," so satisfactory, to my childish mind, as those now obsolete books of pictures whose leaves when rapidly turned created an illusion of spasmodic life in the frequently not-too-proper illustrations.

The old bioscope had a passion for wet weather. Everything depicted by it occurred, apparently, during a torrential downpour.

Swift, perpendicular streaks would shoot across the screen with grim persistence, and sometimes the action of the film would be suspended by a shattering attack of the blots like those inspired by a drunkard's liver.

Such was the unhappy invention which has led to the steady gaze of Greta Garbo.

I dislike the kinema because the life it portrays bears so slight a resemblance to life as I know it. If I had no other interests and if I led a dull, drab existence, I would seek release in this modern fairyland as unhappy people seek escape in drink and drugs.

None, however, can fail to be interested in the technique of film-making, in the stupendous development of the industry and in the mentality of the people—an entirely new type—who achieve a brief, but violent, popularity on the screen.

But I had no desire to enter a film studio until the other day.

I met, in Piccadilly, a man who I had not seen since 1918.

He was then a distinguished army officer. He was also materially well off. There was rather a faded look about him. He told me that he had lost his money on two disastrous farming ventures in the Colonies.

"What are you doing now?" I asked him.

"Film," he replied.

"You do not fancy yourself as a film star?" I said, with the ghastly cruelty of one who does not understand.

"Rather not," he replied. "I'm glad to earn a guinea for walking on in a crowd."

We went together to a film agency off Regent Street called Connies where the colonel was seeking a job.

What a strange place it is. Its waiting rooms are besieged all day by men and women who wish to become film actors.

Its ledgers are packed with thousands of names. There is a room that contains thousands of photographs.

These people can, I suppose, be divided into two classes—the hopeless and the hopeful. Some, having nothing else to do, are grateful for a stray guinea; others inspired by dreams of wealth and fame, believe that they are fated to achieve stardom.

In the old days it was a crime to tell a girl that "she ought to be on the stage": now it seems to be equally criminal to tell a girl that she has a "film face."

The files at Connies are full of young women wearing an expression which they conceive to be like that of some already famous film actress.

It is terrible to see so many people trying to be somebody else. Can there be a more pathetic boast in this life than that a man believes himself to be the double of Adolphe Menjou or that a girl prides herself on looking like Marlene Dietrich?

The stars of this life, in art, literature, the theatre and the films are never recruited from the ranks of copyists.

The colonel said that he had secured a day's work at the studio of Gainsborough Pictures. Would I go with him?

I discovered among the dull and grimy streets of Islington an enormous factory of make believe. It was a new world with a lief of its own and even a language of its own.

Years of experiment, years of failure, years in which invention has crowded on invention have gone to the building of this new and intricate art.

As we were walking down a long while corridor, rather like below deck in a liner, a series of red lights suddenly burned:

"Not a word—they're shooting"! I was told.

We went on silently and on tip-toe. Somewhere near us was a studio where they were filming.

"In the old days of the silent film," I was told, "a film studio was the noisiest place on earth out in these days of speaking films it is one of the most silent. Even so, stray sounds do come out—as you will hear for yourself later on."

We came out on the roof of the Islington studio and below us lay acres of chimney pots.

"We have solved the problem of atmosphere," my guide explained. "We make our films in the purest air in London. Even on a clear day the London atmosphere contains millions of soot particles and these we remove before the air is pumped into the studios."

I was shown a giant filter bed made of hundreds of sheets of felt.

"I suppose a fog scene gives you no trouble."

"On the contrary, we would never use a real fog! We would make a chemical one that we could control."

We entered a studio. It was an astonishing sight.

They were filming a cocktail party in a West-End house. The biggest photograph I have ever seen was the distant background.

It was a photograph of Green Park in winter. Everything was life-size in this enlargement and the illusion was perfect.

In strange contrast to this was a section of a drawing-room. It looked as if someone had taken a knife and cut off part of a room. There was enough—and no more—to fill the eye of the camera.

Lights suddenly blazed up. A crowd of fashionably dressed men and women entered the room. Someone shook up a cocktail, the guests laughed and drank and then, as it filled with a sudden and unaccountable hatred of one another, put down their glasses and went away!

The lights were cut off. Workmen invaded the room. They behaved like bailiffs. They took away every stick of furniture. They erected ladders and swiftly demolished the flat.

"That was a 'shot'—one of the thousands of incidents that, linked up, make a film."

"And who were the men and women?" I asked.

"Just 'supers'—smart types, you know. Every film agent can fit you out with well-dressed men and women at a moment's notice. There is, in fact, nothing that a film agent cannot give you!

"We were once doing a film that required a bald woman. We rang up and received one by return!

"On another occasion we needed a double of Winston Churchill. He arrived within the hour!

"Film doubles are very interesting. The agents keep a special file of them."

We entered a big studio where one of the most dramatic moments in "The Faithful Heart" was being "shot." It was the scene in which the hero, played by Mr. Herbert Marshall, comes out of the gates of Buckingham Palace after a war-time investiture. He wears the V. C. on his khaki tunic and there is a big crowd waiting for him.

A perfect replica of the gates of Buckingham Palace had been constructed from lath and plaster. But they were only about twelve feet high. They ended in mid-air.

"The top part of this film—the part in which there is no movement—is a real picture of Buckingham Palace taken from exactly the same angle," I was told. "The gates we have built, which are, of course, an exact replica down to the most minute detail will be transposed on the real palace."

A group of about twelve men round a camera directed the proceedings.

In a corner sat Miss Edna Best, dressed as a nurse, quietly reading a novel until her 'call" came. She was surrounded by a

(Continued On Page 9.)

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN DEMANDS BETTER FILMS

At the third biennial meeting of the National Council of Women in India the important question of the right attitude of women towards the present conditions in the cinema world rightly, obtained prominence the discussion was decidedly, long over due. And, although it would appear, that the discussion, to judge from the published reports, touched only the ring of the problems it could be taken as a welcome beginning.

* * *

Probably, it is, perhaps, yet premature to expect from the Council of Women active, practical, assistance which could facilitate effectively the conditions, for enlightened and progressive women, both on the stage and the screen. The place for theatre reform is the theatre. And, unless and until enlightened women determine to improve the stage and screen by practice rather than by precepts these could not be great hopes of either of reform or advancement of the theatre.

* * *

It is significant that the screen should now be able to attract the attention and services of some of the women who could, by precept and example as well, set the pace for better films and better conditions in the film land. Surely, they have their problems which, let us hope, organised institutes which safeguard the interests of women, like the National Council of Women, help to solve.

* * *

Incredible as it may appear, however, there has been as yet no sign or movement against the demoralising traditions of the Indian stage make it not only possible but tolerable that Syt. "X" or "Y" should act the "heroine," and should still secure their alotted quantities of superlative appreciations from the "educated," and the "advanced" the National Council of Women, if it is really in earnest will have to, sooner or later, face the problem and endeavour to solve it. Contrary to the common belief, the screen has, at least in this particular aspect of the question, supplied the lead for the stage to follow.

* * *

True, the Council of Women was entirely justified in demanding, as it did, the appointment of women on local boards of film censors as was formerly done in Bengal. But little that would be enduring or fruitfully could be achieved by the apparently negative work on boards of censorships.

* * *

The Council's suggestion for the import of duty-free educational films for the use primarily of schools and social welfare institutions was, of course, more positive. But is import absolutely indispensable or essential? Is there no scope or possibility for Indian film producers to endeavour to supplement, if not altogether to substitute, the imported products?

* * *

The National Council of Women has, surely, both means and influence to demand something more fruitful and more positively helpful than the mere representation on boards of film censorships.

* * *

Women are entitled to claim, nay, legitimately to insist on conditions that would ultimately lead to nation-wide reconstruction of the stage and the screen. At the present moment they seem to ge unconscious of their right to lead.

* * *

Let us hope that we would not wait long or wait in vain for the expected lead. They must insist on conditions on the stage and the screen which would enable the best of the enlightened and progressive women to employ the theatre as a powerful medium for regenerative enterprises educational, social, economic and national.

"Condemned Cells" Of Hollywood

A Londoner in Hollywood, Mr. D. Pedelty, describes in the "Film Weekly" the unknown Hollywood.

In all Hollywood there can be no stranger spot than "Condemned Row"—a block of dark little offices opening on to an alley in the Fox Studio. It is here that most of the failures and rebels of film production are given solitary confinement without the option. Cramped, comfortless, dingy and cut off from the world, they are 'oubliettes' unimaginable in any other business in the world.

Many of Hollywood's most successful craftsmen have "done time" in the Row. Among them are Edwin Burke, who scenarised "Bad Girl," W. K. Howard, who directed "Transatlantic," and Arthur Rosson, director of films since 1913.

Howard on long-term contract at £500 a week, rebelled at being ordered to interview artists in his office instead of his home. He was deprived of his directorial assignment, ordered to a "cell," and given the work of writing synopses of novels and magazine stories which is ordinarily done by £5-a-week girls.

Every day studio officials took opportunities to tell him that, if his contract dissatisfied him, the studio could be persuaded to buy it for half its face value, Obdurately, he replied: "I am enjoying myself. I like the work. I like the view, I like the surroundings. I do not wish to sell my contract."

After four weeks he was released, and given the job of directing a film based on a steamship setting which had been built for something else. He was given no story, a low budget, and no choice of players. The assignment was presumably of the "heartbreak" variety—designed to persuade him to sell a £50,000 contract for £25,000.

INCREASED SALARY.

Howard started the film, wove the story as he went, completed it within the budget and delivered "Transatlantic" which proved to be one of the most successful box-office films of the year. Howard is now enjoying an increased salary—at another studio.

They say that Rosson, whose salary was £300 a week, was 'condemned" for the direction of an unsuccessful film. Whatever the reason, he was offered, like Howard, fifty per cent. of his contract. He, also, refused to sell, and was given solitary confinement with a pile of novels. After three weeks, books, magazines, pens, ink, paper, telephone and desk were removed from his cell.

(Continued on page 9.)

"FILM STUDIOS FRIGHTEN ME!"

Many A Slip 'Twixt Camera And Screen

I will defy anyone, unless he be mentally deficient, to start work in a film studio without being absolutely paralyzed with fright.

I know that I was.

Indeed I am, and always will be.

This looks as though I were throwing bouquets at myself for being a clever fellow. But this is not so, for I should hate to aspire to anything so ordinary.

I have been filming for only three years, but early discovered that to be a good actor on the stage is by no means to be a good screen actor. By this I mean that on the stage a man "acts" to the best of his ability. On the screen he "behaves" to the best of someone else's.

In saying that on the one hand there is "acting" and on the other "behaving," I do not say so with any idea of belittling a very difficult and, when need be, a beautiful creative art.

For to behave to perfection, technically, is the result of not only possessing exceptional qualities as an artist, but also of acquiring and mastering the intricacies of light, sound, movement and angles, and other things. The most difficult, perhaps, of these is—especially to the stage actor—the knowledge and value of restraint in the gaining of effect either in comedy or pathos.

Knowing the difficulties of working for the screen, is it to be wondered at that the film novice who enters a studio with a theatrical reputation runs the risk, if he is too sure of himself, of seeing Vanity and Disaster unhappily married photographically.

And oh, the labour of it all!

The patience that is needed—the good nature to be procured if you do not possess it, and the manufactured happiness you must get if the day's work is to be done well. Happiness above all things—for in the studio it is 80 per cent. of thought that registers.

A row of footlights may very charmingly camouflage the anger that is within, but the screen is a detective. It cries aloud: "You can't fool one. You have been upset by something. You are only pretending to be a genial dog . . . you are in reality only a cross-grained mongrel!"

It may well be asked by those who don't know anything of a studio: "What is there about it that at first reduces experience to impotence?"

The answer is that the film world itself is a kingdom of its own, which pays no tribute to surrounding dependencies.

It is says Mr. Seymour Hicks in the "Film Pictorial," peopled by strange types, who are building up traditions of a new profession. They handle the newcomer as a surgeon his patient . . . a thing to be dealt with by them for his good and not by him for theirs.

To the newcomer, the cinema make-up adopted by ordinary human beings is a little staggering, but it does not take long to get accustomed to the accepted uniforms of the various department who work in this busy manufacturing atmosphere. Indeed, hardly a week has passed before you wonder why people in the outside world have so far forgotten themselves as not to wear berets on their heads and gaudy coloured wind-jammer jackets about their shoulders.

How much more learned would the shop-keeper look if he were to adopt the big black horn-rimmed spectacles of the producer.

How much more intriguing if the bank clerk were to grow his hair long and cultivate the permanent wave of the scenario writer.

As the gates of filmland are flung wide apart, the hum and the drum of the ordinary work-a-day world fade away into the distance and, finding yourself in the kingdom of O. K. you realize you have entered a commerrial fairy-land, a city of amusing and brilliant nonsense.

The O.K.ers, who are the cave men of O.K. land are O. K.ers who eat, celluloid, drink celluloid and sleep in celluloid. For such concentration is demanded by this all-absorbing and interesting art, that I would defy the sanest man or woman to dwell among these makers of black and white prints and not become anything but positively negative themselves.

Even the walk and attitude of the less important people in a studio have a devastating effect on the mind of the tyro, for even the camera boys who talk America from early morn to dewy eve, swing to their various jobs like all-important swashbucklers, profoundly certain of themselves.

Stand in the glare of two million candle-power lamps, find yourself surrounded by light, sound and camera experts, become conscious that you are the observed of carpenters, electricians and dozens of other people who are certain that even if you do know anything of their work that you do not, and would defy a silver-toned Gladstone to find his tongue, or an arrogant d'Artagnan to do anything but drop his sword.

And even if one is able to weather the early days of terror, the shock of seeing oneself on the screen for the first time, as other people have seen one all their lives, is enough to make one seek refuge in the river.

Looking at yourself you will be surprised that your voice sounds like the noise made by the best tinned sardine; your eyes, which you fondly imagined twinkled deliciously, look, on the silver sheet, like nothing so much as the currants in the school plum duff of bygone days.

These are but a few of the things that strike terror to the novice in the studio.

Had I space I could write a volume of those who think it is easy to click in filmland . . . . it is generally only the camera which does this.

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre

Opening Ceremony On April 23

Seating Capacity Of A 1,000

Shakespeare's Birthday on April 23 will be specially memorable, for then the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, to which America contributed largely, will have its public opening.

The massive red brick building now rapidly nearing completion is a far cry from the little Gothic theatre which first rose on the Avon's banks back in the '70s and was destroyed by five a few years ago (writes Mr. T. Macaulay in the "Japan Times.")

Some have wondered about the new theatre's seating capacity of a thousand. How, they ask, can a town of Stratford's size support such a theatre? To those who know Stratford during festival time the answer is plain. Yearly it is becoming more and more the Mecca of the world's Shakespeare lovers. But the sponsors of the theatre have even greater plans ahead. It is considered inevitable that future celebrations will not only include productions of other English and foreign dramatists but also opera. Shakespeare himself would be the last person to limit the festival to his own plays.

WOMAN WON DESIGN COMPETITION.

An Englishwoman, Miss Elisabeth Scott, won the original competition for the theatre's design. British, Canadian and American architects competed. Two other architects, J. C. Shepherd and Maurice Chesterton, worked with her on the building. It cannot be said that the results of their collaboration have been unanimously praised. A writer in "The Morning Post" this week in an article entitled, "Plain Words About a Plain Theatre," called it "just dreadful—an ugly, big, heavy, bare, forbidding, red brick factory with the straight lines of featureless windows and a tower like a tank—utterly out of harmony with the lovely Avon reach that it does its best to monopolize."

This impression perhaps, is created by the present bleak Winter landscape. In Spring the theatre may be less forbidding. Certainly it is great in bulk. How else could a thousand persons be accommodated?

As for the "tower-like tank" that is necessary to give the requisite height to what is conceded by those who know will be the best-equipped stage in England and one of the finest in the world. Leaving, then its controversial exterior to step inside where scaffolding still fills the vast fan-shaped auditorium, one sees there can be no possible criticism on the ground of comfort, either out in front or backstage. For this W. Bridges Adams, director of the theatre, is largely responsible. He worked over the architect's original designs with the aim of attaining every possible facility for quick smooth functioning of the stage mechanics and he incorporated many interesting features of his own.

STAGE LIKE BERLIN OPERA'S.

The stage is patterned somewhat after the famous Berlin State opera, with rolling and risin stages for maintaining continuity throughout Shakespeare's plays, which so often are broken by frequent scene changes. The actual proscenium opening is only thirty feet, but the stage itself extends in two bays to a total of 120 feet. Each bay has a complete platform on guides whereon the complete scene can be built ready to be rolled across the visible stage immediately after a scene is finished playing. With these platforms used alternately the most elaborate and spectacular drama or opera can be played continuously, punctuated only by the dropping of the curtain.

Nor is this all. The visible stage in reality is the upperdeck of a two-deck bridge sunk into the pit. The bridge will be scene already set as the lower deck. This equipment is not yet installed, but Mr. Adamas gave "The New York Times" correspondent a practical demonstration of his stage mechanics with a model. There also is provision for an apron stage, with access from doors in the proscenium over the orchestra pit and steps from the pit up to the stage.

The festival company, now at Los Angeles on its American tour, is certain to be amazed at what it finds on its return to Stratford for the coming festival. But the name of one who probably his done more than any one to bring about the successful achievement of such an ambitious project has not yet been mentioned—Sir Archibald Flower. He certainly can be called the guiding spirit, for it fell to his lot to find the means to the end which he did by a brilliantly organized campaign on both sides of the Atlantic. It is impossible to think of Stratford today without thinking at the same time of Sir Archibald, whose deep love for his native town has made every movement in its interests. He wanted Stratford to have the finest theatre that could be build, and he has succeeded, whatever may be the comments upon its present exterior appearance.

There are terraces leading to the river—one even may arrive by boat—and a restaurant where through the long windows people look out upon the gently flowing Avon as they have dinner before the play commences.

A Real Comeback

Talking of singing stars reminds me of Pola Negri. (Just exactly why shall be made clear to you in one moment, patient reader.) Pola has made a wonderful comeback. Things looked pretty bad when she was over here making a talkie in Cornwall (a talkie I have not yet been invited to see). But directly she got back to Hollywood they started talking about her again. She was seen at all the best places, first with the famous English director, Edmund Goulding (who got married the other day), and then with John Loder.

Then she made a picture and they tell me it's good. Her speaking voice is low and vibrant and she sings. Her singing is the highlight of the show. Well done, Pola!—"Picturegoer."

"How to Fill Empty Shop with Customers"

Time has come when our young men must come to business. The difficulty however with them is while the shops of the old shopkeeper class are filled with customers, they are not similarly patronised. Moreover several hours of the day most of the shops are practically empty of customers, although they are well-filled with merchandise.

The March Number of "Commercial India" will be a Special issue. In it will be published a number of articles from practical men on the above subject for which a Prize offer of Rs. 50 was declared. Subscribe it NOW for Profit. **Rs. 4 annually.**

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REVIEW OF GOLD AND SILVER

EFFECT OF PRICE FLUCTUATION

The folloing is the concluding portion of the report for 1931 issued by Samuel Montagu and company relating to production of gold and its effect on silver:—

April was a somewhat colourless month as far as events in the silver market were concerned, but prices continued to sag until the 8th, when 12-5/8d. and 12 11-16d. were touched for cash and two months' delivery respectively. Thereafter the tone became steadier, sellers being unwilling to follow the falling market and with support forthcoming from America, prices gradually improved until the 18th, by which date prices had risen to 13-1/2d. and 13-1/16d. for the respective deliveries. Although these figures were not maintained, the market continued quietly steady for the remainder of the month, prices easing only slightly. Further sales on Hong Kong account had been made at the beginning of the month, but towards the end purchases were being made for the same quarter.

RECOVERY NOT MAINTAINED.

The steadiness continued until the middle of May, prices showing only small variations. Subsequently the tendency became weaker and quotations drifted towards a a lower level. This decline may be attributable to the fact that efforts to bring about an International Conference were unproductive and therefore, any confidence that remained in the future of the metal was again badly shaken. The bearish feeling was particularly apparent in the East and sales were made freely by both China and the Indian Bazaars. The trend of prices was steadily downward until 12-1/8d. for both deliveries was quoted on 29th May.

EFFECTS OF U. S. PRESIDENT'S WAR DEBTS PROPOSAL.

June was to prove a more eventful month, although from the 1st to the 20th little movement was seen in prices, the variation over that period being only 5/16d. Then all markets received a stimulus from the news of President Hoover's proposal for one year's postponement of War Debts and the silver market was no exception. Following the announcement of the proposal, prices on the 22nd June jumped sharply to 13-13/16d. for cash and 13-3/4d. for two months, representing rises of 1-5/16d. and 1-1/4d. respectively. Although there was a reaction of 9/16d. in both prices on the following day, the market recovered by the 27th, possibly influenced by the Prime Minister's re-assuring statement as to the intentions of the British Government with regard to India's financial position. From this point a fairly steady tone prevailed until about the first week of July.

During July prices were subject to a good deal of fluctuation, as the market presented some special featudes, one cause of the unsettled condition being the disturbed political and financial situation generally prevailing.

SUPPLIES FROM DEMONETIZED COIN.

There was a tendency on the part of the Indian Bazaars to cover bear sales, which was accentuated towards the end of the month, but demand was more than met by substantial sales of demonetized Siamese silver coin. By 25th July prices had declined to 12-11/16d. for both deliveries.

CHANGE IN MEXICAN MONETARY LAW.

News was received from Mexico on the 27th July of the passing of the "Calles Plan," involving a change in the monetary law and in the status of the Bank of Mexico. Under this law the Bank became a federal reserve organization and ceased to be a competitive institution. Under a presidential decree gold pesos were to be withdrawn from circulation, leaving only silver pesos. This was no doubt responsible for the rise of 1/2d. in the quotations which occurred on the same day, but the advantage was not held. The month closed quietly with prices still level at 13d.

No pronounced feature characterised August, and fluctuations were unimportant, only 9/16d. separating the highest and lowest quotations of the month. At the lower rates, support was given by the Indian Bazaars, who purchased silver for shipment to Bombay for the September settlement, but these requirements were soon satisfied and the offtake was not sustained. In consequence the cash position became heavy, especially so owing to the carrying forward of Hong Kong bull contracts. From now until the end of the year, where there was a difference between the cash and two months' quotations, a discount on cash was the rule rather than the exception.

GREAT BRITAIN SUSPENDS THE GOLD STANDARD.

The all-important month of September was markedly quiet until the 21st. Quotations on the 1st of the month were 12-7/8d. for cash and 12-15/16d. for two months, and after very narrow fluctuations, were only 1/16d. higher on the 19th. The situation which had arisen in Manchuria between China and Japan had given some steadiness to the market.

On the 21st September, the next working day following the official announcement of the suspension of the Gold Stadard, adverse movements in the foreign exchanges were followed by sharp upward movements in silver prices. By the 23rd quotations had risen to 16-1/4d. for cash and 16-3/8d. for two months, but lost 3/8d. the following day when 15-7/8d. and 16d. were quoted for the respective deliveries. The buying responsible for the rise was of rather a miscellaneous character, with a good proportion of bear covering purchases; in the circumstances sellers were naturally nervous, America being loath to sell in view of the unsettled position with regard to exchange. Nevertheless, substantial sales were made on China account by a large holder of silver, with a view of arresting in some measure the swiftness of the advance.

LARGE FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

On the 25th with a continuance of the heavy demand and sellers doubtless influenced by the weakness of sterling—being almost entirely absent, prices bounded upward to 19-1/2d. for cash and 19-11/16d. for two months, rises of 3-5/8d. and 3-11/16d. respectively. This advance, however, was too rapid and weakness at this level was soon apparent, the high prices bringing offers of silver from America, besides proving attractive to bulls eager to realise profits. It was not unexpected, therefore, that most of the rise was lost on the following day, when a renewal of selling caused a fall of 3-1/8d. the prices for both deliveries. For the remainder of the month the mar-

(Continued on page 10)

N. S. SESHAN. 20-3-1932
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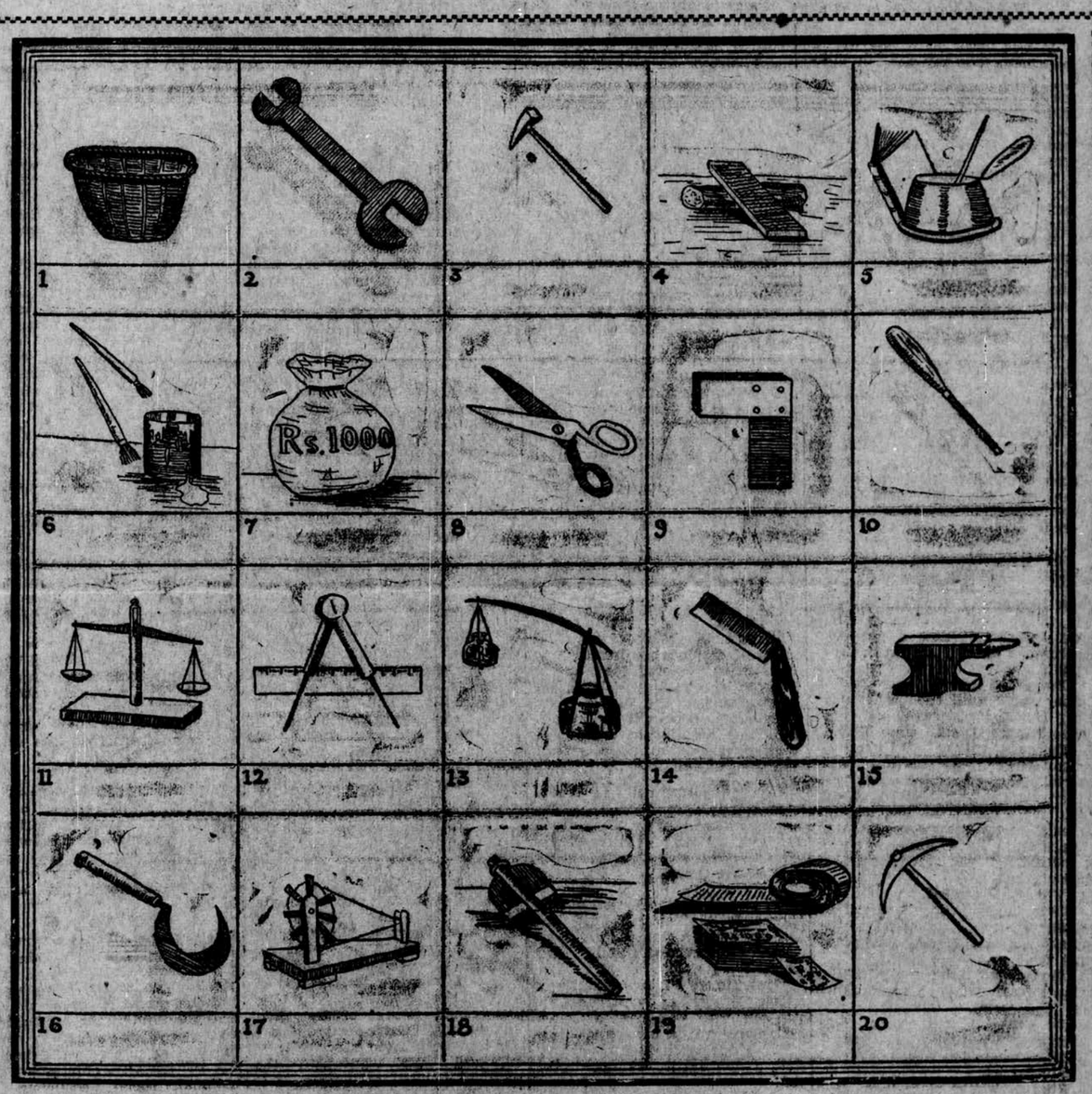

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3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
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5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or nutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on **2nd APRIL 1932.**
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Bai Saraswatibai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarange).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DASTUR—Bai Shirinbai, widow of Eduljl Bomanji Dastur and mother of Mrs. Kaikobad A. Dastoor and Mrs. H. P. Dastoor. Funeral ceremony to-day at 5-39 (S.T.) at Doongarwari, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Clan Line steamer "Hesperides" arrived in London on the morning of 22nd instant.

The steamer "Clan Macbean" arrived Suez on the morning of 22nd instant.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday tenders for £11,490,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th March 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

"LITERATURE OF INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavri, will speak on the "Literature of India" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty when Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

Reception To Meghaval Community's Dharm Guru

The High Priest of the Meghaval Samaj Sjt. Zanzarkwalla Mahant Govindram Ugamshi who arrived in Bombay on Sunday was given a rousing reception by his friends and admirers.

There was a great reception held for the high priest at Walpakhadi under the joint auspices of Savgan Balmitra Mandai, Gajnan Mandal, Guru Bakat Mandal and Ravgaon Hitwardhak Mandal. The Patel of Meghaval community and hundreds of men and women were present on the occasion Sjt. Lakhalal Laxman Vaghelia presided at the ceremony.

EDUCATION OF S. INDIAN CHILDREN IN BOMBAY

Meeting To Concert Measures For Better Facilities

The parents of South Indian children in Bombay mustered strong at a meeting held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, under the chairmanship of Prof. M. V. Venkateswaran, to concert measures for bettering the educational facilities available to their children in Bombay. After a very enjoyable treat of music and "Kolattam" provided by the girls of the various Municipal Schools like Matunga, Dharavi, Parel and Dadar, the meeting set itself to the business part which consisted of a resolution constituting a body called the South Indian Education Society and another constituting a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Venkateswaran with necessary powers to register the Society to negotiate with Municipal authorities and others, to reorganise existing facilities, to arrange to start a Middle School and to do everything conducive to the above objects. The resolutions were unanimously passed.

BEST OF SUCCESS TO THEM

Vizianagram's Good Wishes To Indian Cricket Team

BOMBAY, March 23.

The Maharajakumar of Vizianagaram, who is now in Bombay and who is leaving to-morrow by the S. S. "Letitia" has issued the following statement:—

"On the eve of my departure to Europe I feel I must offer my felicitations to the Indian Team sailing early next month. I have had a hand in the formation of the side and I am proud to say that it constitutes the core and ferriel of cricket talent in India.

I shall watch its career out in the West with the deepest interest. I wish them the very best of success and hope they will prove the true representatives of India both on the field and away from it."

Mr. C. S. Naidu brother of Mr. C. K. Naidu of Cricket renute is also accompanying the Maharajkumar in order to better his cricket.—A. P.

GOVERNOR DISTRIBUTES PRIZES TO DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY BOYS

Chairman's Plea For Changing The Institution From Reformatory To School

The twelfth annua prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, took place on Wednesday evening Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay presided on the occasion.

The pominent persons amongst those present were the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont, Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister for Education, and Mr. E. J. Bunbury, the late chairman of the institution.

After a variety of entertaining programme was gone through, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, the officiating chairman in the absence of Mr. R. K Innes on leave, said that the number of students was 360, they were conducting classes in Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu upto the fifth standard and their efforts in the direction of economy had resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,378 in the last year.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Referring to the boys' technical education the chairman said that the Workshop continued to thrive and had been well supplied with orders, although of course they were always ready for more. The motor mechanics shop, which was started only last year as an experiment was being continued and provided possibilities for training boys for subsequent employment in the present age of motor transport.

Proceeding Mr Sawyer said that since the Children's Act came into operation, the nature of the various offences upon which boys had been sent to the institution had undergone a considerable change. The percentage of the homeless, parentless or destitute was 70, while that of the juvenile offenders was only 30. Therefore the stigma usually attached to a reformatory inmate did not apply to the majority of the boys.

TURN REFORMATORY INTO SCHOOL.

Following the latest practice of industrial and reformatory schools in England, the institution might well change its name into the "David Sassoon School". Looking to the fact that such a large number of boys were committed there through no fault of their own, it was hardly fair that their discharge certificates should bear the word "Reformatory" thereon, which rendered them liable to grave suspicion in after employment, and often resulted in their trying not to show these certificates to their prospective employers for fear that they might be considered undesirable from the fact that they had been inmates of a reformatory.

Concluding the chairman said that the amendment of the Children's Act opened their doors still wider for the reception of guiltless children, and therefore the change of name at the present juncture was doubly desirable. In view of the importance, which the matter deserved, his committee trusted that it would receive the consideration of His Excellency's Government at an early date.

After prizes were distributed, Sir Frederick Sykes said:

GOVERNOR PROMISES CHANGE IN NAME

Sir Frederick Sykes said:—

It is a great pleasure to me to come here once again to your prize-giving, because I fully realise myself, and I want others to realise equally, the very great services which the David Sassoon Reformatory School is doing for society. The discipline of the institution has been maintained at that high standard, which we have always been led to expect from you. The figures of punishment which you are able to quote are certainly strikingly satisfactory, and I am also glad to see that the health of the boys has been exceptionally good throughout the year.

CHANGE IN NAME

Perhaps on the occasion of my next visit I may be able to drop the word "Reformatory," as I see that this proposal is before Government, who will consider it along with the revision of your rules, though I cannot say that the term "Senior Home Office School,"—now, I believe, the official designation of such schools in England,—appeals to me very strongly. In France, I believe, the term "preservative school" is used; and in the United States, a flourishing institution for similar purposes is known as the "George Junior Republic."

This title is not entirely without merit, for the motto of the institution is "Nothing without labour", and the place is a miniature republic with its own laws, legislature and administration, all carried on by the young "citizens" themselves. An official report describes the tone of the place as excellent, and in many cases strong and independent character is developed in children whose antecedents were apparently hopeless. I am afraid we cannot aspire to anything quite so advanced as this just at present, though it is certainly an ideal to hold before your eyes. Perhaps the "David Sassoon Industrial Institute" may be a suitable title for you, for it emphasises the fact which I always think is the most excellent feature of your system—that the main point of your teaching lies in instructing the boys to learn the value of honest work.

A PREVENTIVE WORK.

Your work, in a word, is preventive rather than curative in the great majority of cases. In these days, when we see so much energy dissipated, and so much money wasted in agitation of a purely destructive character,—agitation which is doing great harm to the moral character of the rising generation sapping as it does the foundations of law and order in the youthful mind,—it is a relief to find an institution which devotes itself to the less showy and theatrical, but infinitely more patriotic, practical and useful task of redeeming and building up the young citizen of to-morrow.

Mr. Jamshedji Desai then introduced the members of the staff to the Governor.

With a vote of thanks to His Excellency the function came to a close.

HOLI IN BOMBAY

Welcome Friends' Welcome Spring

GALA SCENES

Bombay, Wednesday.

Hindu citizens of Bombay celebrated the Holi festival with the solemnity usually associated with the day.

Thousands of them, men, women and children, were seen at Chaupatty and other places, attired in multi-coloured clothes, welcoming friends by sprinkling "Gulal", the familiar vermilion "rangs". The "rang" was thrown at even strangers, who, however did not object to it, due to the religious associations connected with the jocular sally.

The "Holi" heralds the advent of spring, with its plentiful supply of evergreens, and flowers. The underlying idea is that a new life begins on this auspicious day, and this is one of the reasons why Hindus observe it.

The religious aspect of the day is equally important. God Shiva is said to have burnt to ashes "Madan or Kama" (the God of Love) the day previous to Holi.

BUCKET AS A WAR WEAPON

Dramatic Duel At Frere Road

Bombay, Wednesday

A serious street fight took place last evening in Frere Road. It started with a tussle for the possession of a lathi between a burly Mahomedan and a South Indian. The thrilling sequel saw the latter in possession of the lathi, while the former seized a brass bucket from a pan shop near by. The two antagonist were about to rush at each other when the South Indian was set upon by outsiders and while thus secured, his Mahomedan duellist succeeded in inflicting two heavy blows with a pickaxe on his enemy's back.

Police arrived with lathis and made several arrests. Both the duellists were taken to the Palton Road police station and thence to hospital.

Deputy Inspector Rimmer is making investigations.

Police Raid Building In Kalyan Street

The Princes Street Police headed by Inspector Vanjara and Deputy Inspector Raje raided a room on the third floor of Vakeel Building, Kalyan Street and seized some papers and machinery used in the publishing of "Prabhat Congress Bulletin". Four persons found on the spot were put under arrest.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Col. R. B. Butler arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the Dab'd Sassoon Reformatory on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Trotman dined at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Win For Lusitanians "A"

Bombay Wednesday.

Two more teams passed out of the Aga Khan Tournament, to-day. Both the teams suffered heavy defeats, no less than a dozen goals being "netted" during the day.

The Ralli Bros. looked a better team, to-day than when they allowed the St. Andrews High School to draw. Their forwards among whom there were two changes, covered the ground rapidly and were all over the Schoolboy's defence from the first bully. At the interval they were already two goals up, Brown and D'Cunha being the responsible men.

Immediately after the interval Edwards scored for them again. It seemed as if the matters would rest there when the Schoolboy's scored their first goal through Bocarro, ten minutes from close. The Rallis again pressed hard and scored two more goals, one of which was in the last minute, Brown and D'Cunha being again the scores.

RALLI BROS. SPORTS CLUB .. 5 goals
ST. ANDREWS HIGH SCHOOL .. 1 goal

LUSITARIANS "A" VS. NO. 3 FIELD CO. R. E.

In the second game the Sappers opposed a team which were then superior in every department, and came out of the unequal struggle with not a little credit. It speaks for their defence that out of the several good openings that the Lusitanians made only one could be materialised in the first half. Mallard did some good work in the goal.

In the second half the Sappers sprung a surprise by equalising five minutes after the game started. It was a fine effort by Wilson, their right wing, who covering the ground rapidly made a real pass to the centre of the circle, where Brown netted it.

The Lusitanians however were again on top and five minutes later took the lead. After that the rival defences were on top and nothing was realised for a further quarter of an hour. Then D'Mello scored five minutes from time and immediately after added another bringing his sides tally to four and his own to three. Albuquerque being responsible for the remaining goal.

LUSITANIANS "A" .. 4 goals
No. 3 FIELD CO. R. E. 1 goal

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. "Times of India."

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle".)

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, March, 23.

Previous closing	3.64 1/8
To-day's closing	3.64 1/4
Difference	—1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, March 23.

Previous Closing	3.64
To-day's Opening	3.63 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.64 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET MAY.

New York, March 23.

Previous closing rate	6.60
To-day's opening rate	6.53
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	6.46
Difference	—.14
Broach expectation	Rs. 194-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.

Liverpool, March 23.

Previous closing rate	4.98
To-day's opening rate	4.89
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing rate	4.82
Difference	—.16

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 23.

Silver Ready	18 3/16
Higher	7 annas
Silver Forward	18 3/16
Higher	6 annas

Continent bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, March 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	35	10	0
Chaitra Silver	56	0	0
Ready Gold	27	12	0
Chaitra Gold	27	12	0

COUNCIL NOT RESPONSIVE TO PUBLIC OPINION

Admit Licentiates In Indian Register

The following article on the proposed Indian Medical Council Bill is reproduced from the "Hindustan Times," (Delhi), of 16th instant:—

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain's explanation to a number of journalists, regarding the proposed Medical Council for India, is an ingenious attempt to canvass opinion in its favour from the public. Much was made of the anxiety of the Government of India at the Simla Conference of June, 1930, to make it appear that the proposed Medical Council was really intended to secure medical Swaraj for India. And it was loudly proclaimed from interested quarters that the refusal of the ministers from the Provinces to the parties to the arrangement was a short-sighted step. But judging from the provisions of the actual Bill circulated for opinion, it would appear that the very exhilarating description of the Council contemplated, as conferring medical Swaraj, is the merest moonshine. Few people in India can withstand the temptation to contribute their mite for securing this medical Swaraj, but the idea of a foreign body like the General Medical Council of Great Britain controlling the whole show, is scarcely compatible with India's autonomy with regard to her own medical affairs.

ONLY A SUBORDINATE BODY.

The benediction which the General Medical Council was recently reported to have given to the Bill is enough to make any impartial observer realise that the proposed Indian Medical Council is no more than a subordinate body functioning under the orders of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. At the opening of the 134th session of that Council on the 24th of November last, its President made the following observation: "The Government of India has now forwaded a Draft Bill to constitute an Indian Medical Council with the purpose of guaranteeing and supervising the standard of Indian medical qualifications. The Draft Bill has been submitted to the Executive Committee for comment and the committee after consideration, has resolved that the Bill as drafted, is designed to provide a suitable means of ascertaining and controlling such standards and of furnishing authoritative information thereon to other countries including the United Kingdom.' Knowing as we do, how the G.M.C. has been all along wanting to impose its own will on India and how India has steadily opposed the appointment of a Commissioner for medical education to represent the G.M.C. to control medical education in India, it is easy to see that the Council is satisfied that its object is achieved through a camouflaged Indian Medical Council. Under the Bill as proposed, Indian Medical Education will be as much under the authority of the G.M.C., as ever before. This aspect of the Bill is about the most damaging exposure of the much-advertised medical swaraj.

NOT RESPONSIVE TO PUBLIC OPINION.

In regard to the various provisions of the Bill itself, medical bodies and associations in India have expressed their opinion in unambiguous terms. A Medical Council which is to consist practically of Government's nominees is certainly not likely to find favour with the bulk of the medical profession in India. Such a Council may be the line for the Government, but can never be depended upon to be responsive to public opinion. The provision for Government nominees from each Province, in addition to members from the teaching profession, who are in most cases Government servants, along with an official President and three nominated members from the Central Government will hardly make the Council democratic in any sense. Sir Fazl-i-Hussain tries to make out that the giving of majority representation to interests that finance medical relief in the country is nothing if not fair. It will be entirely a new proposition if India were autonomous and its executive responsible to the legislature.

OPEN TO SERIOUS OBJECTION.

In that case, there will be enough safeguards to check the activities of the members who may be called on to explain their conduct. Even in such a case, the idea of entrusting the control of medical education to an official-ridden body will be open to serious objection. Under the present circumstances, the arrangement will be wholly unacceptable to the Indian people. The reciprocity provision in the Bill about which Sir Fazli was discreetly eloquent are again the meres camouflage. If the Indian Medical Council is to be merely a glorified appendage to the G.M.C., what is the value of the reciprocity? Nor does Sir Fazli's reference to the case of Ireland create any great impression upon us. Co-operation between an Indian Medical Council and the G.M.C., as with similar bodies in other countries on terms of absolute equality, is certainly valuable. But under the proposed Bill, the Indian Council will only function under sufferance. Sir Fazli has cleverly omitted to mention that the Free State Medical Council is in every respect independent and has chosen to co-operate with the G.M.C. for mutual advantage and does not concede to the latter any special powers to control its own arrangements.

INCLUSION OF LICENTIATES.

On the question of the inclusion of licentiates in the Indian Register again, we are afraid, Sir Fazli Hussain's observation is bound to provoke hostility among that very large body of useful men who have done honest and meritorious work during all these years. It is satisfactory, no doubt, to know that these licentiates will be allowed to practise throughout British India. But that is by no means the same thing as admitting them in the Indian Register. The outside recognition which Sir Fazli held out as a sort of a danger signal is just bunkum. If other countries will not recognise that the educational standards of licentiates are not high enough for their recognition, the Government of India must stand convicted of the sin of having allowed men with insufficient qualifications to play ducks and drakes with the people's lives during all these years. As a matter of fact, it is not so. Apart from the preliminary education that these men have had, prior to their admission into the medical schools, their professional education has been almost the same as that of their graduate brethren.

MAKE IT REALLY INDEPENDENT.

It is open to the Council to insist on higher academic qualifications before admitting men into medical schools and making their course one of five years. This latter reform has been so far held up on account of Government's own opposition. But there will be little justification for excluding them from the Indian Register. We do hope that when the Bill is referred to a Select Committee as well as other points, which have been taken objection to by the various medical associations will be considered and the Bill amended to make the Medical Council in a real sense an independent body calculated to function in the best interests of the country.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
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BUSTER KEATON'S LATEST COMEDY IS NOW ON AT THE CAPITOL.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932.

WHAT H. E. IGNORES

The burden of some of the speeches at the Cotton Conference at the Secretariat last Monday, that nervousness and apprehension caused by the regime of "Government by Ordinance", are as much responsible as anything for the present conditions in the cotton trade, seems to have made no impression on the Governor of Bombay. Speaking at the Mayor's banquet on Tuesday night Sir Frederick Sykes again put the whole blame for the partial paralysis of trade activities in the city on the Congress and the business community and repeated the old lament about mixing up business and politics which, he said, is already apparent in the flight of business to other centres. We do not know that this flight of business is so apparent; at any rate it is not apparent that it is due to the business community mixing up business with politics. Business men are not usually anxious to bring politics into their business if they can help it, but they may sometimes be the victims of circumstances over which they have no control and one of those circumstances in the present instance is the policy of the Government, both in delaying the grant of political freedom to the country, which has provoked a certain kind of agitation, and in embarking on a policy of repression which has its share of responsibility for this partial paralysis of trade.

WHAT H. E. IGNORES.

This was the view strongly pressed on the Government at the recent Conference but it was completely ignored by Sir Frederick Sykes in his speech on Tuesday. The coercion and intimidation practised by one set of business men, as he alleges, and the supineness and lack of determination exhibited by others fill the whole bill of trouble according to the Governor. Whatever others may say they are not going to revise their views and Sir Frederick Sykes' only concern with the Conference is his gratification that all the firms and associations represented there promised to do their best to prevent the closing of the markets and maintain the freedom of trade. This, no doubt, is one very satisfactory result of the Conference from the Government standpoint, but if it is not supplemented by some practical appreciation of the point of view of those who pressed on the Government the effect of the regime of ordinances on trade and the need for a conciliatory policy if activity of trade is to be restored, the Conference will prove to have been infructuous of the result that it is hoped to achieve.

THE SLOW CARAVAN.

The unfortunate thing is that the Government of Bombay dare not even whisper the word conciliation. There are too many people waiting to catch them at it and the need for caution in relaxing the attitude of stern severity is thus extremely exigent. But as long as the Government remain in their present mood, maintain their present policy and, unless and until they revise their whole outlook with a view to embarking on a new course, we fear there is no hope of that revival of business activities which is so near to the heart of Sir Frederick Sykes. It is of no avail to depict the inspiring spectacle of the Lothian Committee energetically and conscientiously pressing on with its important and difficult work. The Indian public are not to be pacified like a crying child whose tears can be stopped by the exhibition of a bright toy, and if they were, the fact that the toy is not so bright as it is represented to be and rather tinsel-like in its make-up would render the device ineffective. The public are more impressed by the slowness with which the caravan progresses and the antique appearance of its stock-in-trade than by the energy and conscientiousness of the gipsy band that compose it.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION!

Frankly, the Indian public are not banking any hopes on the work of the Lothian Committee or any of the other bodies that are so energetically engaged in the the work of constitutional reform. What Sir Frederick Sykes describes as the right lines seem to most of us the wrong lines and, in the meanwhile, we are oppressed with the shadow of ordinance rule that is hanging over the land and causing paralysis of trade and other normal activities of life. Sir Frederick Sykes laments the abandonment of the path of constitutional agitation but the scope for constitutional agitation has dwindled to vanishing point under ordinances which place a ban on public meetings and effectually muzzle the Press. Until these things are mended, until the people are free to express their views in a reasonable way through the usual channels of expression, until the country is relieved of the apprehensions created by executive powers of the kind described in the graphic, if simple, language of the Chief Justice in the judgment he delivered on Tuesday, there is little hope of the re-establishment of normal conditions and normal activities in trade and industry or in public life, and the people, as a whole, will continue to maintain an attitude of suspicion and aloofness despite fair words and fine assurances.

Muslims' Ultimatum

The communalist Muslims have been successful strategists in their own way. At the second Round Table Conference they played their cards cleverly. They made a profitable "Pact" with the Europeans under the sympathetic guidance of the British Tories. With the other parties to the Minorities' "Pact" they persuaded the Premier to make a declaration that, if the majority and minority communities failed to arrive at a settlement, the British Government would straightway enforce their own scheme which would "provide the most ample safeguards for the minorities."

Since then the effect of Government policy has been to prevent a communal settlement. Hindu and Muslim leaders whose co-operation is essential to a lasting settlement are in jail and the possibility of bringing about such a settlement has been effectually barred. Government now ostentatiously declare their determination to give and enforce their own decision on the communal question if there is no speedy voluntary settlement. The declaration was perhaps hastened by the threats of Muslim communalists that, if the Government did not speedily give their promised decision, they would non-co-operate with the R. T. Conference and its Committees. The official declaration having become a fact, the All-India Muslim Conference have now gone a stage further. At their Conference at Lahore they have warned Government that, if by the end of June at the latest all their demands are not formally granted, they will not only non-co-operate with the R. T. Conference and all its Committees but will also launch a programme of direct action.

The Government may not quite relish the latest development, but they have got what they asked for. Will they now be able to give to all the minorities all they have asked for and all they were encouraged to demand? We think not. Probably the Europeans and the Muslims will have the least reason to be disappointed. But if the Government think with the "Times of India" that the Muslims "prefer to remain under the present regime" until they get their demands, they will be disillusioned. There are millions of Muslims who, whatever their special communal claims, are quite prepared like several other minorities, to fight for national rights, trusting to their own strength and organisation to safeguard their communal rights later. One thing only remains to be said in this connection. No solution of the communal problem, devised and enforced without the assent of the Congress and Nationalist leaders now in jail can possibly be expected to gain the approval of the country as a whole and will only aggravate the situation.

JUST DEMAND

The Bombay Medical Union has addressed an appeal to the leading members of the Legislative Assembly requesting them to secure radical alteration in the measure to constitute an All-India Medical Council which was introduced by Sir Frank Noyce yesterday. The present bill is in certain essential respects retrograde in character from the previous measure brought forward three years ago. The non-official members of the Assembly stoutly protested against that initial attempt on the part of Government to impose upon this country a Medical Council which would have functioned as a subservient body to the General Medical Council of Great Britain. So keen was the opposition that Government promised to agree to the introduction of a measure which would satisfy the demands of the independent medical profession for adequate representation on the All-India Council to be created under it and also to satisfy the public that a real attempt was being made to make this country autonomous regarding the establishment of medical standards and qualifications.

The amended measure, however, remains as radically defective as the earlier one and is distinctly reactionary in the invidious distinction it makes between various classes of medical graduates. The Licentiates are to be shut out from the proposed Medical Register. The control by the British Medical Council is to be retained in a subtler and a more vexatious form. As Dr. Deshmukh pointed out in a statement we published on Tuesday, the measure seeks to create caste in the medical profession endowing a particular class of graduates with the right of representation on the Council and denying it to others. It also denies the medical profession in India freedom of control by an extraneous body like the British Medical Council. It is the duty of the Assembly to reject the measure unless Government consent to alter it radically. The camouflaged medical "Swaraj" it promises will be worse than the present openly autocratic control of Indian Medical standards and qualifications by the biggest Trade Union of British medical men.

PRINCES' UNTENABLE CLAIMS

Glaring Contrast In Political Development Between British India And States

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

In previous articles on the subject of Princes and the Federation I have analysed the conditions many of them desire to be considered by the Davidson Committee before they agree to enter the Federation. But their apologists ignore the glaring inequality in political development between British Indian provinces and "yellow" India. The Princes are not willing to bring their administrations to the level of a Province which is to be the British Indian Unit of the Federation. It is generally recognised that the form of Government prevailing in all the units of a Federation should be uniform. And we find provisions to this effect in the United States Constitution and in the constitution of Mexico.

UNFAIR DEMAND

Provincial autonomy with "responsible" Government is to be established in the British Indian Units according to present proposals whereas the States remain in the moribund condition of autocratic rule. The Provinces are to hand over the administration of Federal subjects to the Federal Executive. The States are unwilling to hand over the administration of these subjects to the Federal Executive. And yet the States want that their representatives should be included in the Federal Executive. These representatives as they would be the nominees of the Princes, are likely to look upon responsible Government as a meaningless farce. And this will stultify the efficiency of Central Responsible Government.

WEIGHTAGE

The States want excessive weightage in both the Houses of Legislature disproportionate to their population but the Provinces are to be given representation generally according to their population. Taxation, and representation are to go together and in the same proportion under any democratic constitution. This principle is being violated in the case of the States.

NEW OFFICIAL BLOC

The Indian Princes are to send their nominees to both Houses of Legislature. The Provinces are to send their representatives by election. The excessive number of State nominees would, at the most, claim to represent some 500 Indian Princes whereas the delegates of the Provinces would represent 24 crores of the population of British India. The nominees of the Princes will, it is feared, perpetuate the evil of an official bloc. The system of nomination in the case of States would go against the cardinal principle of a Federal constitution, viz., that it must come directly in touch with all the citizens living in all the units of a Federation. Nearly 8 crores of Indian people would be excluded from participating in the Federal Legislature or the Federal Executive. This will not be the case so far as the Provinces are concerned.

PERMANENT POLITICAL DIVISION

The States do not consent to allow paramountcy to remain in the Central Federal Government, whereas the Provinces do consent. The unwillingness of the States in this respect is causing a division of paramountcy and the two parts of India would remain politically divided forever. The States do not accept the authority of the Supreme Court as the final Court of appeal in all matters whereas the Provinces are willing to recognise the Supreme Court as the final Court of justice. The constitution is not going to be operative in the States propitio vigore but in Provinces it will be so operative. Special conventions with the States will be necessary to make the constitution binding on them. Amendments of the constitution and fiscal legislation of the Federal Government would not be applicable to the States without their express consent whereas it would be binding on the Provinces ipso facto.

UNTENABLE

These nine points distinctly show what a vast inequality there exists between the States and the Provinces of British India. The claim for equality urged by the Indian Princes with the Provincial Units of British India of the future Federation is most amazing. The claim for the remission of the tributes cannot be supported on the so-called equality of federating units.

REMISSIONS

If we look to the genesis of how the claim for remission of tributes came up for discussion we find that it was urged as a set-off against direct taxation which the Princes vehemently opposed. It is, however, very relevant to bear in mind what Sir Akbar Hydari the stalwart champion of the Indian Delegation, observed in the Federal sub-Committee on Finance about these "contributions and adjustments." "All these adjustments and inquiries are so detailed", he said, "that they would require an immense amount of calculation and investigation, and if we are going to wait until they are completed and start even in the States on a parity of conditions we shall have to wait until the Greek Calends." Col. Haksar also said "We all realise that the investigation we are suggesting is an investigation into a position which has come into being during a course of 100 years."

CANDID ADMISSION

These opinions of the recognised representatives of the Indian Princes clearly show how difficult it is to ascertain the character and the nature of these contributions in such a hurried manner. Sir Akbar Hydari was stoutly opposed to the imposition of any direct taxation on the States under the Federation. He candidly admitted "If you are going to confine yourselves to the present revenue and expenditure of India as they are, to the burdens of the Provinces and States which exist at present without any compensation one way or the other and without imposition of any fresh burden, I, for one will not object to a financial settlement of that kind and to starting the Federation on that basis as a final settlement."

This is a very practical and statesmanlike suggestion of financial status quo so far as the States and Provinces are concerned. If this is accepted it would not be necessary to plunge into the history of the hoary past. Besides, the remission of tributes alone will be attended with serious discontent amongst those who have ceded territories.

Notes of the Day

Why Does It Fear?

Why is the "Morning Post" upset by the circulating in the London School of Economics of a large number of copies of Mr. Bertrand Russel's leaflet on India entitled, "Know The Facts"? Does the paper fear lest despite censorship in India true facts about India will be known in Britain? For all that may be done to suppress facts they are bound to be revealed to the world sooner or later. And it is better for Britain herself to know the truth sooner than later. Anti-Indian pamphlets and leaflets have been circulated in Britain and India by various reactionary agencies. Why should the "Morning Post" complain if once in a way a lover of justice like Mr. Russel publishes true facts about India?

British Sympathy.

It is pleasing to note that some at least of the British people are actively interesting themselves in the cause of Indian freedom. It appears that a few days ago the Bristol Branch of the Indian League organised a Demonstration March through the main streets of the city of Bristol to protest against the Government's policy in India. At the end of the procession Miss Ellen Wilkinson, ex-M.P., and a member of the India League made a public speech, in the course of which she said: "We have locked up Gandhi the one man, who is the best friend England ever had in India, and we hope to establish peace by the strong hand and with all the decent Indian men and women in jail!" Finally a resolution was unanimously adopted by the demonstrators demanding the cessation of repression, the withdrawal of the Ordinances and the release of political prisoners, and supporting the Indian demand of independence. We doubt if the demonstrators could realise that if they were in India they would not have been allowed to hold this sort of meeting without police interference.

Success Of Joint Electorates.

According to the Delhi Correspondent of the "Leader", Lord Lothian and his colleagues "have been struck by the strength of the feeling amongst the Depressed Classes which backs the Rajah-Moonje Pact." They have been particularly impressed, it is said, by the results of the first election under the Madras District Boards Act, which has given the Depressed Classes joint electorates with reservation of seats. In the Chingleput District, for instance, the nominees of the Depressed Classes Association are said to have captured two seats reserved for the community and to be hopeful of capturing even one or two non-reserved seats. It is particularly encouraging to note that one of the two candidates elected is Mr. M. C. Rajah, who had made his scheme of joint electorates the main issue at the election.

Denominational Schools!

Reviewing their latest Public Instruction Report, the Punjab Government state: "Denominational schools still continue to be a matter of concern to the Punjab Government. While schools of this type have undoubtedly done gratifying service in the cause of education, the fact remains that the general tendency is to foster a narrow communal outlook and to lead to an unwholesome spirit of communal rivalry and jealousy." The remarks are profoundly true. But it is a pity that Government do not realise that the remarks apply with even greater force to communal electorates, communal appointments and several other practices which Government are sedulously fostering.

NARIMAN, MUNSHI AND MRS. CAPTAIN PLACED IN "B" CLASS

18th "Dictator" Of Bijapur Jailed

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, March 23.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K M. Munshi and Mrs. Captain have been given "B" class. They are serving their term of imprisonment in Bijapur District Prison. The news published in the "Free Press Journal" of 23rd is incorrect. Mr. Sangappa Miraji, Editor of "Udava" a Daily has been arrested for having attended the Flag Salutation. Over 175 people from Bijapur District have gone to jail so far of whom six are women. The 18th "Dictator" of the Congress Committee has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

FALL IN FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL ESTIMATES

RUGBY, March 23.

A further civil estimate issued to-day shows that foreign and imperial estimates total £4,835,000 a net decrease compared with last year of £1,209,000. Estimates dealing with health, labour and insurance aggregate £141,293,000 an increase of £8,196,000. The estimate for Empire marketing is down by half to £320,000 and the estimate for the League of Nations is up considerably, £182,000 compared with £117,500 last year.—B. O. W.

Lord Wakefield's Gift To Imperial Institute

RUGBY, March 23.

Lord Kakefield contributed £25,000 towards the Imperial Institute to aid the continuance, during the present financial stringency, of its services to Dominions, Colonies and India through investigations and intelligence work in connection with the plant and mineral resources of the Empire.—British Official Wireless.

Tipsy-Cake

Sir Joseph Bhore, it is said, will succeed Sir George Rainy, as leader of the Assembly. A tidal wave should be more effective in damping the enthusiasm of the Opposition than a few showers.

* * *

In his speech at the Mayor's Banquet Sir Frederick Sykes congratulated the Mayor on the fact that during his year of office "no serious causes of disagreement between Government and the Municipality had arisen. "Nothing serious", of course! Only a trifle of about nine lakhs a year. Mr. Justice Mirza, seated only a few chairs away, never even smiled.

* * *

Sir Phiroze Sethna expressed the hope that at next year's banquet the Governor would be able to tell them that Ordinances were a thing of the past. Well, either that or the Corporation won't be there to hear anything.

* * *

Men who can take long views are usually to be commended. But Sir Phiroze seems to err rather on the side of being over-long sighted.

* * *

"A policy of coercion and intimidation", says the Governor, "is responsible for the Cotton Trade Deadlock." Well, that's going rather far. We should have said ourselves "partially responsible."

* * *

The Mayor "ventured to assert" that "the policy of conciliation, combined with firmness which I am convinced is still the policy of His Majesty's Government and their representatives both at Delhi and nearer home to us, constitutes the strongest link between this country and the Empire." Well that's what the Government think any way and who can deny it?

* * *

Not the Mayor any way. He affirms it. He will never sing the old refrain:

"The swallows are making them ready to fly.
"The link must break and the lamp must die.
"Good-bye for ever. Good-bye, Good-bye!"

because the strongest link being the policy or the policy being the strongest link, the swallows are not making them ready to fly—just yet! They will survive to consume a good many more Corporation banquets yet.

* * *

"I am afraid", said the Governor, "I am only too familiar, both from experience in the House of Commons and here, with the fact you mention that new taxes are hateful to the people." It is the tax-payers' misfortune that familiarity breeds contempt—for the tax-payer!

* * *

The Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, Berar has expressed deep appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Moonje in entering into a pact with Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and "making" him agree to joint electorates. We don't know how far the Rao Bahadur will appreciate the suggestion of coercion by the Field Marshall.

* * *

"Stage Set For Chinese Peace Parleys."

But there may be a few more curtain-raisers (and hair raiser's too) by the Japanese troupe before this Miracle Play begins.

* * *

According to the "Times of India" Delhi correspondent, the Indian Delegation have already received their instructions to support Imperial Preference at the Ottawa Conference. But please remember that the British Cabinet have not the least intention of dictating India's policy at the Conference from Whitehall. We have Sir Samuel Hoare's word for it.

* * *

A Congress worker who evaded arrest for some time by dressing as a woman testified to the exceptionally good behaviour of the Police towards women prisoners. He got his six months' R. I. all the same.

* * *

B. E. S. T. Plans to Help Bombay's Industrial Revival."
—Evening Paper.

Apply Wiles, Secretariat, Bombay!

* * *

Under the caption "Anti-Government Activities" the "Times of India" reports how two Madrasis went round the City carrying placards on which were written "Buy Khaddar," and "Buy Indian Goods." So this is anti-Government activity!

* * *

A boy, who was attended by 35 doctors and underwent 26 operations is plaintiff in a suit for damages in the Belfast court. He does'nt seem to think he has suffered damage enough. Twenty-six operations among 36 doctors, after all, is a poor record.

"Hand Of Fraternity Can't Be Refused"

Hindu Social Conscience Is At Last Awakened

"DEPRESSED" CLASS LEADER JUSTIFIES RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

NEW DELHI, March 21.

In a letter to the Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Rao Bahadur M.C. Rajah declares that even his proposal for joint electorate with reservation of seats is temporary expedient till his community which is an integral part of the Hindu Society is able to stand on its legs.

The letter of Mr. Rajah runs:—

"I have great pleasure in confirming the wire sent jointly by myself as President of the Depressed Classes Association and Dr. B. S. Moonje President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. The wire is as follows:—

"Regarding demand separate electorates by Dr. Ambedkar Working Committee of All-India Depressed Classes Association was held Delhi 21st and 22nd and unanimously decided for joint electorates with Hindus with reservation seats on population basis. Complete agreement now prevails between Depressed Classes Association and Hindu Mahasabha Letter follows."

ONLY CENTRAL ORGANISATION

The All-India Depressed Classes Association is the only Central Organisation of the Depressed Classes established in 1925. Ever since the Association has been holding annual sessions at various centres in India laying down the policy on behalf of the Depressed Classes for the whole of India. I am its president and I have had the honour of presiding over its Conference in 1925, 1928 and 1931. I was invited to serve on the Committee of the Indian Legislature known as the Indian Central Committee to co-operate with the Indian Statutory Commission in 1928. I was a member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1919 till 1926 and from 1r27 1 have been a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, representing the Depressed Classes.

ANOTHER ORGANISED BODY.

The Hindu Mahasabha is the organised body of the Hindus taken as a whole representing them in matters like removal of untouchability and social and religious relations of the Hindus with the Depressed Classes of the Community. Dr. B. S. Moonje is the President of the Mahasabha. He was a member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council from 1923 to 1926. In 1926 he became a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly which position he held till 1930. He is a member of the Round Table Conference. He had the honour of presiding over the Conference of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1926; and since then he has been elected its Working President every year.

EDUCATED HINDU INDIA'S VIEW

I pointed out in my note appended to the Report of the Indian Central Committee in September 1929 that the peaceful progress of the Untouchable Classes is a 'sine qua non' of the orderly development of Indian nationalism and that paradoxical as it may sound, the aim of the depressed classes and those working for their uplift is the abolition of their distinction so that they should become one with the Hindu society-an indistinguishable part of that body. Individual social reformers were ploughing their lonely furrows and it was only when a growing interest was taken by the people in the politics of the country that the desire for reforms became general and insistent. A most hopeful sign is the practical unanimity with which educated Hindu India has now come to condemn the social subservice of those people.

Now the Hindu Mahasabha, for the first time in the Social and Constitutional History of India, officially invited the All-India Depressed Classes Association to join them to work on a common platform and to do away with the curse of untouchability. This I cannot but consider as an earnest attempt on the part of the Caste Hindus to remove the bane of untouchability from among the Hindus.

HAND OF FRATERNITY CAN'T BE REFUSED

At this juncture to refuse the hand of fraternity extended to the Depressed Classes by our co-religionists, the Caste Hindus will not be conducive to a healthy growth of my community whose evolution to a footing of equality is the be all and end all of our ambitions and activities.

The invitation of the Hindu Mahasabha is a happy sign and it is in consonance with the resolutions passed in their Conference in Jubbulpore in April 1928 which clearly shows an indication of an awakening of the Hindu Social Conscience.

IMPOLITIC TO STAND IN THE WAY.

In the circumstances I find that a ray of hope of our assimilation into the main body of the Hindus is appearing in the political horizon of the country and I fervently hope and trust that the realisation of this ideal is not very distant. To stand in the way of realisation of this our cherished goal, will not only be impolitic but also suicidal on our part.

Moreover I feel that other Minority Communities desire to strengthen their separate interests by taking advantage of the backward condition of the Depressed Classes and persuading them to adopt a course which will lead to permanent division and prevent the growth of any feeling of political as well as social oneness and solidarity amongst the Hindus.

As the forces of democracy in India are proceeding with rapid strides and as erelong full Provincial Autonomy will be in full swing every community in the country has to adjust itself to the rapid changing circumstances. The desire for separate electorates for the depressed classes was made at a time when it was expected that there would still be tutelary period with the reserved side of the Government and that the Government would continue as the special protector of the Minority interests as here-to-fore.

If the entire Government in the provinces is to be made responsible to the legislature, a small minority like the Depressed Classes, should it cling to its separateness, will have to be permanently in the opposition. In the case of Muslims, the fact that they constitute an effective percentage makes it impossible for them to be ignored altogether, whereas a combination between the Caste Hindus and the Muslims will for ever prevent any minority like ours from being able to get any share of the political power. This fear is strengthened by the fact that in daily life the Muslims treat the untouchables as badly as Hindus.

Besides the representatives of the Minority Communities will have opportunities for service only when they merge themselves in a common Electorate and subscribe to a common political view.

The two Associations, that is, the All-India Depressed Classes Association on the one side and the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on the other, having come to understanding among ourselves on the basis of Joint Electorates with reserved seats according to their proportion of population, there ought to be no question now of granting separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes. The Depressed Classes have to come to know that under the so-called Minorities Pact that was made in London, they cannot get their full share of seats in the Legislatures in proportion to their number in the population; while under the system of Joint Electorates, they not only get their full reservation but obtain also the right of contesting additional seats and also of powerfully influencing the entire Hindu elections, thereby giving an additional impetus to the removal of untouchability.

CARING FOR THEMSELVES.

An analysis of the figures in the annexure contained in the Minority Pact, referred to above, relating to seats earmarked in the various provinces for the Depressed Classes, shows that Dr. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur Sri Nivasan have taken weightage for themselves and ignored the rights of the Depressed Classes in the Provinces of Punjab, Bengal, Central Provinces and United Provinces and also where the Depressed Classes are allotted seats loss than their proportion in the population. This arrangement with the Hindu Mahasabha rectifies this discrimination and does equal justice the Depressed Classes all over India.

I take this opportunity to make it clear that even this proposal of reservation of seats is merely of the nature of a temporary expedient. I hope and believe that, in view of the present awakening in my community, they will soon realise their inherent strength and will be able to stand on their legs rubbing shoulders in healthy competition with other sections of the Hindu Society of which we are, as I have said above, quite an integral part.

In this connection I may mention that when the late Mr. Montague came out to India, the demand of the non-Brahmins of the Madras Presidency was for Seperate Electorates but they were given reservation of seats in joint electorates. To-day however they do not stand in need of this protection. I have no doubt a similar experiment in our case also will lead to healthy development.

I have, therefore, to request you to note the fact that the Depressed Classes do not demand separate electorates, but want joint electorates with the Hindus and reservation of seats on the population basis."—A.P.

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INTER-VARSITY GOLF

Cambridge Obtain A Lead

LONDON, March 22.

At Lytham, Oxford played surprisingly good foursomes golf to lead Cambridge by three matches to two at the end of the first day in Inter-Varsity Golf, which was marred by a break in a two months' drought. Oxford led by four matches to one at the end of the morning round. Only the determined recovery of Hatch and Simmonds who were down by two holes at the 31st, reduced Oxford's advantage to a single match.

Following were the results:—

Oxford Victories: Charles Sweeney and Robert Sweeney beat P. White and K. Thomson 5|3;

J. Adams and (name mutilated) beat D. Drayson and G. Jameison 8|7;

E. Langford and E. Dunnett beat C. Chronander and H. Higginson 6|4.

Cambridge Victories:—I. Macrosty and J. Blenkin beat J. Keen and A. Delyle 4|2;

P. Hatch and F. Simmonds beat Dugmore and C. Middleton 2|1.

Ten singles will be played tomorrow.—Reuter.

Sir Grimwood Mears Leaves For Home

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears left to-day for Bombay 'en route' to England. They had a splendid send-off at the railway station.

The band of the Cheshire Regiment played Auld Lang Syne as the train steamed off.

Among those present were the Judges of the High Court, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a large number of advocates.

The police dispersed a meeting got up to-day at Alfred Park in celebration of Bhagat Singh Day. No arrests were made.—A.P

ILL-TREATMENT OF WOMEN PRISONERS IN DELHI ALLEGED

Adjournment Motion In The Assembly Defeated

SIR F. NOYCE INTRODUCES MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Answering Mr. Neogy, Sir James Crerar stated that allowances totalling Rs. 167 a month, plus a sum of Rs. 294 for the purchase of clothes, furniture and other necessaries had been sanctioned for Mr. Sen-Gupta himself, and Rs. 1,000 a month for the support of his family.

No allowance had been yet fixed for Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose whose case was still under the consideration of the Bengal Government. The Home Member added that Mr. Sen-Gupta who, before his detention, was in indifferent health was now doing as well as could be expected. The present state of health of Mr Subash Chandra Bose and Mr Sarat Chandra Bose was reported to be fair.

ARREST OF MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH.

Sir James Crerar answering Mr. Gayaprasad Singh laid on the table a copy of the order served on Mufti Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema. It was for an action in contravention of this order that he was arrested and sentenced under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Government did consider his visit to the Frontier undesirable. It was not a fact that invitations to visit Frontier were extended to certain persons, because they were considered safe as suggested in the question of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh. Answering to supplementary questions, the Home Member stated that Government considered the activities of Mufti Kifayatullah as prejudicial to law and order.

NO HINDRANCE IN SHAUKAT ALI'S WAY.

Sir Evelyn Howell informed the House that Maulana Shaukat Ali did not apply for permission when he recently visited the Frontier. There was no correspondence between Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Government in connection with his visit to the Frontier. He further informed the House that no black flags were shown to the Moulana during his visit.

Mr. Sant Singh:—Is it not a fact that the Maulana was not given permission to address a meeting at Lahore? (No answer).

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Sir Frank Noyce introduced a bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register. He said that the Bill had been circulated to all the local governments who had accorded their general approval to the principles underlying it and had agreed that it should be proceeded with.

The question of creating a Central Agency invested with some authority to guarantee a uniform minimum standard of qualifications to India and to the civilised world at large had been under consideration for several years but until recently there had been no concensus of opinion in favour of the establishment of such a Council.

This had been partly due to the action of the General Medical Council in deciding in February 1930 to withdraw temporarily the recognition of medical degrees of Indian Universities. By this action the international status of those degrees had been endangered. Therefore to safeguard this status and to provide for the maintenance of a uniform minimum standard of medical education in this country it had become imperative to resume consideration of the proposal for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council.

The Government of India accordingly convened a Conference in June 1930 to consider the matter afresh. All the local governments except Assam and all Universities in British India which possess medical faculties were represented at the Conference which had unanimously resolved that the establishment of an All-India Medical Council was essential and acceptable in principle.

SALT IMPORT DUTY.

Sir George Schuster moved consideration of a Bill to extend by one year the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1931. This was to ensure the development of the Indian Industry and to ensure the stability of prices. Government did not intend to make any change in the level of import duty at present.

GREED OF BOMBAY CAPITALISTS.

Mr. B. Das agreed with every word Sir George Schuster had said with regard to making India self-supporting in her salt requirements. He criticised the inordinate greed of the capitalists of Bombay to exploit the whole of India. Mr. Das finally asked Government to bring forward a resolution by which Provincial Governments must be compelled to spend money allotted from protective tariff on salt production, failing which the money should be refunded to the Central Revenues to develop the central sources.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said he was not opposed to the imposition of a salt duty for another year.

Mr. Morgan moved an amendment so that in the case of Aden salt the price to be paid should be Rs. 54-5 per hundred pounds. He complained that Aden was getting greater benefit at the expense of the consumer particularly in Bengal.

PENALISING ADEN INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mody opposed the amendment which he said penalised the industry at Aden which was largely in Indian hands.

Mr. Biswas said he would prefer Aden salt to Liverpool salt. At the same time he was against Aden getting undue predominance so as to affect the sources of salt supply to India.

Sir George Schuster opposed the amendment which was lost.

The Bill was then passed without change.

Adjournment Motion In The Assembly

The House next proceeded to discuss Sardar Sant Singh's adjournment motion over the treatment of women political prisoners of Delhi who were to be transferred to a mixed jail in the Punjab.

He confessed that in the first instance he relied on the report which was published in the "Hindustan Times" but he had got the facts verified by some eye witnesses. He wanted the House not to take at its face value the Police Inspector's report which must be biassed in favour of his subordinates.

COMPLAINTS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

The speaker complained that prisoners of respectable position such as Mrs. Asaf Ali, Chando Bibi, Mrs. Durgadas and Miss Usha Devi were so ill-treated that they along with others commenced a hunger-strike at their threatened transfer to mixed jails. Their request for a transfer to the Lahore female jail was refused. When Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who were also in Delhi jail induced them to give up their hunger-strike these prisoners—16 of them—were put in jorries. Chando Bibi was bruised and she bled. Another was hurt while being pushed into the lorry. One of the women police used a contemptuous term.

SIR JAMES REPLIES.

Sir James Crerar placed before the House the facts as he had received through the Chief Commissioner. These facts were as follows:—That, it was found necessary, owing to want of accommodation in Delhi Jail, and also due to the request of some of the female prisoners themselves, to transfer them to a "dharamsala." But the other fifteen went on hunger-strike.

When rations were brought for them, they refused to receive them and expressed their determination to continue on hunger-strike and pressed for transfer to the Lahore Female Jail. But there was no accommodation available in the Lahore Jail and if they were transferred, there might have been over-crowding there as well.

The Superintendent of the Jail tried through Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Ansari to induce them to give up the hunger-strike, but this was of no avail. On the other hand they shouted slogans. They were then placed in lorries.

SCRATCHED BY ACCIDENT.

One prisoner got scratched by accident. One of the women police was bitten on the thumb.

The Home Member pointed out that Mr. Sant Singh had made no single allegation, supported by specific facts, of any mal-treatment whatsoever. There was no illegality in transferring them from one jail to another. It was impossible for the jail authorities to acceed to unreasonable and impracticable request for transfer only to the Lahore Jail. The women police used the minimum force and behaved with great propriety. Force was used in the last resort in spite of provocation. The action taken was the only one that could be taken. Concluding, the Home Member said that women and children had been placed for the purposes of propaganda in the fore-front of the agitation, regardless of any injury that they might suffer. He appealed to the House not to give this propaganda any encouragement.

MISREADING OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer stated that Sir James Crerar's conclusion was an entire misreading of the position of women and children in the present movement. It was wrong to say that they were being used as pawns in the game. Women and children in India were joining the movement as women and children in similar movements in England and other countries.

Even supposing that they were treated as pawns, they were entitled to treatment better than that given to common felons. If there was no accommodation in the Lahore Female Jail, why not commandeer Cecil Hotel in Simla? The Government must have imagination. If the report in the "Hindustan Times" was not complete, it was because like many other papers, that paper also was working under the Ordinance.

INDIA COULDN'T BE GAGGED.

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry read out a letter from the "Hindustan Times" about the danger at the hands of criminals involved in placing women in mixed jails. By mal-treatment of prisoners India could not be gagged, but on the other hand, the feeling of hatred and bitterness would be aggravated and then there would be no Government in the world to prevent such a movement.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal said that the treatment of women prisoners was neither befitting to the fair sex nor to the Government. The situation in India was becoming more and more serious, although the Secretary of State was being doped otherwise. New Delhi buildings would be vacant for the summer. Why not keep them here?

SIR COWASJI REMAINS NEUTRAL.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who declared himself neutral on this motion, remarked that during the transfer, women prisoners wanted to go to a particular jail and refused to enter the lorry. The Government might have reason for transferring them and they could not accept dictation from prisoners as regards a particular jail. Refusal to move into the lorry naturally resulted in the use of force. There should be no distinction in the treatment given to high placed women and ordinary women.

Mr. J. K. Munshi criticised Sir Cowasji Jehangir's speech. If the Government wanted to remove congestion they could have transferred men prisoners instead of women prisoners. Such incidents as were under discussion would only result in encouraging the revolutionary party in India.

Sir George Rainy observed that no facts had been adduced to show that more than necessary force was used. Judging by the speeches and allegations made, the adjournment motion was not justified.

ROOM FOR APPROVERS WHY NOT FOR PRISONERS.

Mr. Sant Singh replying, complained that the women prisoners in question were sent to jails commonly used for felons. The women were therefore justified in going on hunger-strike and refusing to go to a jail where there was danger. He challenged Sir James Crerar to show that there was congestion in Delhi Jail, while three big apartments were reserved for Conspiracy Case approvers.

Sir James Crerar emphasised that there was no evidence that the women police deliberately and gratuitously mal-treated these prisoners, or used more force than was absolutely required.

The House divided and rejected the motion by 58 votes to 33, there being nine neutrals, some of whom belonged to the Independent Party and some to the Centre Party, besides Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, who is an unattached member. The Independents who remained neutral included Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Muazzam Sahib, Nawakumar Dudhoria, and Seth Abdullah Haroon.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

NO LOWER BANK RATE WANTED

NOT UNTIL EMERGENCY ISSUES ARE REPAID

Bombay, March 23.

There has been some speculative feeling that we might have a lower bank rate here, seeing that the London rate is now 3½ per cent. and we have 6 per cent. But it is possible for London to have lower rates which fit in with the trade position and the foreign financial relations. In India though sometimes it is pleaded that high bank rates are necessary to prevent decline in the exchange rate, we have not enjoyed the luxury of a low bank rate.

BANK RATE HISTORY.

Ever since the fixing of the rupee at the high pedestal of 18 pence, the Government have had more than enough anxiety about the rate and they have not been able to allow the rate to drop below 6 per cent. During the year 1931, we never went below 6 per cent. and the average bank rate was 7.046. In the circumstances, unless there is special reason to lower the rate on other grounds, this will not be done.

THE OBSTACLE.

This, however, is not possible as long as there is the emergency currency outstanding. In ordinary years, this would have been the advances to the Imperial Bank against trade bills, but this year there are the issues against the securities sold by the Bank to the Government and which have been borrowed back by them. So long, then, as there is any part of the Rs. 4 crores of notes against trade bills and of the other Rs. 8 crores or so against securities, we cannot have a lower bank rate.

THOSE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

According to the Act, the bank rate has to be 7 per cent. if more than Rs. 6 crores of emergency currency is to be issued, but in the peculiar circumstances under which the notes against securities have been issued, it is probably held that we can have 6 per cent. as bank rate even with a total of Rs. 12 crores of emergency outstanding. If this view prevails, we might get a lower bank rate as soon as the Bank is able to repay its borrowings against trade bills.

"LANDLORDISM IN INDIA."

This is the title of a book published by Taraporevala (Rs. 3/-) and written by Mr. D. Datta, who must be past eighty since he describes conditions in India about seventy years ago from personal knowledge. Mr. Datta is almost garrulous and I mention the book for two reasons. The first is that there is probably some truth in his statement that Section 39 of (Pitt's India Act is the "Magna Charta of Indian peasantry". Secondly there is a wearisome repetition of certain phrases and thoughts and the writer emphasizes that the Governor General was bound to "settle and establish according to the laws and constitution of India the permanent rules by which the tributes, etc., shall be paid to the company by the ryots, zemindars, etc., etc."

THEIR "BALI" TO ROYALTY.

If the author is right in his story, the Indian peasants were the owners of land and were only obliged to give the Government of the day one-sixth of the crops of the year and if there was no crop, there was no payment to the Government. Secondly, the payment was not rent or tax but a "bali" or offering in return for the services rendered among which might be called the "cares of royalty." And the author makes us envy those spacious times in which the peasant was happy and prosperous though the price of rice was only four annas per maund.

BALANCE OF TRADE FOR FEBRUARY....

Imports for February for all India amounted to 9.95 crores against exports of Rs. 12.68. The remittances for Government account were Rs. 9.34 crores which should have resulted in a heavy adverse balance but for the exports of gold which were Rs. 7.59 crores more than imports.

FRENCH FINANCIAL AMBITION.

As instance of French financial ambitions is given by a British journal in mail week under the heading "France's gold and Egypt's need." It is said that in return for help, France insists that Egypt shall give up the sterling standard and become linked to the franc and the gold standard. Egypt wants help to the extent of £30 millions to £50 millions for "development" and France wants to exact a price for the help. Egypt is believed to have refused.

TREASURY BILLS.

Maturities of Treasury Bills last week amounted to Rs. 181 lakhs and open tenders resulted in only Rs. 41,75,000 at an average rate of Rs. 5-3-10 per cent. But Intermediates gave as much as Rs. 235 lakhs as the rate was Rs. 5-4-0 per cent. The week's issue of Intermediates will be at 5 per cent. and this would give some colour to the anticipations of a reduction in Bank rate though it is highly improbable.

JUTE CRISIS IN CALCUTTA.

In spite of strenuous efforts to bring about co-operation in restriction of output of jute mills, there has been developing a serious crisis in Calcutta owing to the attitude of "outside" mills refusing to observe shorter hours. The exports of jute have dwindled down to a monthly average of 53,000 tons of raw jute against 70,000 tons two years ago and 57,000 tons manufactured jute against 82,000 tons two years ago. It is clear that restriction in output is the only thing to save the industry and perhaps State interference will be sought.

DOUBLE DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE

BOMBAY BUSINESSMEN'S DEMAND FOR FAIR TREATMENT

IV*

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

The sixth month has passed by since the Central Board of Revenue undertook to make enquiries and promised to communicate information when completed on the specific points which the Indian Merchants' Chamber had raised to seek information as to:—

(1) Whether, at any time, the textile mills in the United Kingdom had worked double shift; and if so, when and for what period.

(2) Whether the Industry had applied for extra depreciation allowance for over-time running, and if so, the reasons advanced for refusing such concessions.

The Board was put to it by the Chamber because of the Board's refusing to allow proportionately higher allowance from incometax under Section 8 of the Act to such factories as worked more than the normal hours fixed under the Factory Legislation, with separate set of operatives, commonly known as 'Double Shift' running of the machinery. When such farther off and unrelated countries as — Czechoslovakia could respond to the Chamber's request for information much earlier, even the sound minds in India replete with goodwill and good sense may have reason to believe that of all the countries of the world to India alone were not available distance and duration destroying high speed services, such as the wireless, the cable, the quick despatching mail boats of the P. & O., or even of the tramp coasters, and that, therefore, India's Industry and commerce were not yet in the region of good hope of the Government encouragement.

SLEEPING FOR OVER SIX MONTHS

In the repetitive assertion of the Central Board in their reply to the Chamber that the Board is not prepared to recommend that any concession should be given for which a precedent in the arrangements that are in force in the United Kingdom, even a confirmed loyalist could hope, in vain to detect any logic. In the sleeping for more than six months over the enquiry by such a vigilant guardian of India's commercial interests as the Central Board of Revenue is believed to be, one may desparingly search for the oft-reiterated assurances by the highest in the land of free co-operation and of being at the back of Trade and Industry of the country.

In these days when the modern mind seeks for reasons behind the high authoritative statements should the Board have grounded its decision on inadequate and unverified data. For all the fine months (Dec. 1930 to 15th May 1931) which the Board took to vouchsafe the reply to the Chamber's request for permitting double depreciation allowance on machinery and plant of factories working with the 'double shift' should the Board have believed that the parties concerned would not have promised the inherent improbability of the Board's Hypothesis. The Board, in its complaisancy believed that the Chamber would be quietened by its pragmatic reply and would not verify their information that during the decade or a score of years in the Cotton Textile Industry in the United Kingdom there has been no double shift working, and that no claim for double depreciation could, therefore, be laid, much less be refused.

It is, however, significant to recollect here that the said reply to the Chamber was embodied in the memorandum specially prepared by the Board and submitted to the Government of India, who as the Board incidentally mentions, had approved of the Boards' conclusions. It is surprising that the conclusion should have free currency even though the premises on which it was based were untenable.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT.

If such an important state document dealing with the claim of indigenous industries for legitimate relief particularly in these days of devitalising depression was based on mere guesswork and if subsequent enquiry disclosed a very wide margin of error the responsibility for the initiative of corrective action rested solely with the Government.

Besides the Government is conscious of the benefits garnered by progressive people of sovereign States with double and treble shifts. Such States have profited far better than and gone farther ahead of the olden time, industrial nations of obsolete equipment and rigid economic fixities.

TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS.

The President of the Associated Chamber had consulted the Indian Engineering Association on the Government's plea that as a general proposition a machine which ran for 24 hours would possibly last as long as a machine that runs for twelve hours a day only, in that the processes of starting and stopping, with their attendant heating and cooling expansion and contraction were more responsible than anything else for the deterioration of a machine.

The Indian Engineering Association was unable to support the Board's contention. Their view was that a machine which ran continuously would only last half of the time that a machine running only twelve hours a day would last.

The Bombay Chamber appealed to Government to treat all industrial plant in India more generously, seeing that it was a sound policy to encourage industrial concerns to provide adequate depreciation. The Federated Chambers assembling during the month must take up the cry at their annual session to din it into the ears of the Powers for an early redress of the grievance for the removal of which the Indian Merchants' Chamber have been recommending a resolution for the last two years that:—

FEDERATION'S RECOMMENDATION.

"The Federation recommends to the Government of India that Rule 8 of the Income Tax Manual be suitably amended to permit a double depreciation allowance on machinery employed in factories where it can be satisfactorily proved to the Income Tax Officers that such machinery has been running day and night for an extended period; or alternatively that the Rule be so amended as to lease the depreciation allowance upon the average daily running hours of the financial year under assessment."

*(The previous articles appeared on 25th November, 2nd and 16th December 1931).

S. J. AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Varied Activities

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

The annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society was held at the Viceroy's House and Their Excellencies entertained the delegates to tea.

This is the first meeting held in Delhi in March insteal of in Simla in June.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech said:

Last year I compared the work done and the funds collected by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association to that of the Canadian Branch of the Association, and it appeared that Canada and India were engaged in a neck-to-neck struggle. This year the Canadian report has not yet reached us, so we are unfortunately not in a position to compare results. I would, however, request the backers of India in this race to concentrate their efforts in helping the institutions of their own land and not to be persuaded to transfer their attentions to the hospitals of those countries who combine chance and charity by running large sweepstakes, a percentage of the contributions to which go to charity, whilst a very much greater percentage go to chance.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has given us a very interesting account of the Association's varied activities, and I congratulate the Indian Council on the results achieved in a very difficult year. I was particularly glad to learn that a start has been made in training mill workers in Bombay in First Aid, as this was one of the points referred to in the Labour Commission's report. I am delighted to learn of the success of the All-India Ambulance Competitions in Lahore and would like to emphasise what has been said about the importance of holding provincial competitions. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's own staff has, alas, been in need of First Aid on more than one occasion this year, and I am informed that one of the unlucky, or should I say lucky, victims received assistance from a lady who had been trained in home nursing, and who did not hesitate to put her knowledge to practical use.

TRIBUTE TO PARSI DIVISION.

General Megaw's statement about the activities of the Brigade shows that its members are busy in many directions. I am particularly glad to learn that the Parsi Ambulance Division will shortly open its own headquarters building in Bombay as I have vivid recollections of the splendid work carried on by the members of this division when I was Governor of the Province.

REVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN WORK.

Reviewing as a whole the various branches of the humanitarian work which have been reported on here to-day, all of which have their headquarters in the fine Red Cross Building which we owe to the generosity of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, I note with pleasure the advance which has been made towards co-ordination. The multiplication of philanthropic societies with the same or parallel aims is a danger against which it is our duty to protect the public, and the Red Cross, being a world-wide humanitarian movement, non-political and non-sectarian, is peculiarly well-fitted to lead the way towards co-operation.

The reports we have heard here to-day show that there is an efficient team of well-qualified workers at the Red Cross Headquarters and I wish them and all workers throughout the branches every success in the coming year.—A.P.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT

Bill In C. P. Council

ON LINES OF BOMBAY AND MADRAS LEGISLATION

NAGPUR, Mar. 20.

(By Mail.)

The Central Provinces Government intend shortly to introduce a Bill entitled the Central Provinces Local Fund Audit Bill, to make better provision for and to regulate the audit of local funds under the management or the control of local bodies in the C.P.

The object of the Bill is stated to be as follows: The reports on the working of the local audit department for the last few years have furnished abundant evidence of the necessity for legislation to regularise the position of the local fund audit staff, as well as to secure prompt and proper disposal of audit notes and to provide a remedy against unlawful expenditure of funds by local bodies.

As matters stand at present, the local fund auditor is not even empowered to call for documents required for audit. There is no provision in the law to indicate what matters should be dealt with by him nor for remedying the defects pointed out by him by the local authority concerned. In more than one case the local Government has been compelled to issue orders under Section 55 of the Municipalities Act for compliance with audit notes and subsequently to appoint a special officer to deal with these notes.

There is also no provision whereby money spent irregularly could be recovered from those responsible and credited to the local body's funds. At present Government can only take executive action and put pressure on the local body concerned by withholding grants or, in the alternative, they are compelled to file a civil suit for recovery of the amount. Provisions to deal with these matters are in force in the Provinces of Bombay and Madras, and in the United Provinces, and it is proposed to introduce legislation in this province in the form of this Bill.—A. P.

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Monopolies By Ordinances

TRADE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF INDIAN COMMUNITY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

The Indian community of Tanganyika feel that in spite of the theoretical equality which they enjoy under the terms of the mandate and as citizens of the Empire, there is a marked tendency on the part of the Government to ignore their rights in various directions, owing to influences emanating from Kenya and South Africa. Closely following the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1932, details of which were published a few days ago, there are two more Ordinances of 1932, to amend the Trades Licencing Ordinance and the Markets Ordinance.

TRADE LICENCING.

Under the Trades Licencing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, the Governor may declare areas in which the purchase of native produce may be controlled and regulated by means of licences issued by the Governor-in-Council himself or persons authorised by him, to persons whom they think fit.

There are special or exclusive licences also. The Amending Ordinance provides power, without assigning any reason, to revoke or suspend these licences or prescribe conditions as to purchases of specified native produce in a declared area for cash. Thus it will be unlawful for any person other than the holder of a licence to purchase in a declared area of any specified native produce. Such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 shillings and all produce so purchased by him and found in his possession shall be liable to forfeiture.

There is also a provision for a general penalty of a fine not exceeding 500 shillings for infringements of the provisions of this Ordinance.

MARKETS.

The Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, prohibits the sale of any specified kind of goods within any specified area, except in a market established under this ordinance and regulates fixing stallages, rents or tolls and fees for inspection of produce and providing for the collection.

The Indian Association in the Tanganyika Territory, wrote to the Governor asking that the ordinance should be put off till the next session of the Legislative Council in ordr to allow time for the public opinion to crystalise on the subject, but this submission was refused. The Ordinance in brief, contemplates the creation of monopolies for the purpose of improving native produce and to see that the native is paid in cash. The objection of the Indian community is largely confined to the creation of monopolies and they have not the slightest objection to the native being paid in cash for the produce. They are of the opinion that these monopolies are not monopolies of a fiscal character and are opposed to the terms of the Mandate under which this territory is governed.

The practising Indian members of the Bar were consulted and they think that these Ordinances are not only opposed to the spirit of the Mandate, but they are also opposed to the expressed terms of Article VII. The Governor when challenged on that point refused to argue that matter but contented himself with saying: "That neither the spirit nor the letter of the Articles of the Mandate will be infringed in any way in the application of any one of these Ordinances."

REPRESENTATION.

Following are a few paragraphs from the representation made to the Governor through the Chief Secretary to the Government, Dares-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory:

"The Ordinance involves the important principle of freedom of trade in the territory. The restriction on the grant of licence and the power to grant exclusive licences is repugnant to the principle of freedom of trade in the territory. In this connection the attention of the Government is drawn to a paragraph from a letter dated 16th June 1923 of the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed to the Indian Deputation in London which reads as follows:—

"The Deputation expressed apprehension lest the licensing authority might raise difficulties and made conditions when application was made the renewal of licence. The Secretary of State has ascertained that this will not be possible and that the licence will be granted or renewed as a matter of course on payment of the fee."

It will be obvious that the proposed Ordinance, to all intents and purposes, is a negation of the existing rights to trade in the territory.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

"The Indian Association is of the view that the monopoly which it is proposed to grant and which it is the whole object of the Bill to grant, is opposed both to the terms and to the spirit of the same. The spirit of the Mandate is that the subjects of all nations, who are the members of the League of Nations, should have equal commercial and economic rights in this territory. It seems to this Association obvious that however careful the monopoly be granted, it is bound to operate against this established principle of equality and is bound adversely to affect those who are not holders of such a monopoly. These monopolies are not, clearly of a fiscal character and this Association realises that the Bill as drawn at present would give power to the head of the administration to grant if he thought fit, a general monopoly for the whole of the native produce of Tanganyika to one individual. Article VII of the Mandate is opposed to a general monopoly of that character and although in strict legal rights the Mandate is no part of the law of this country, it forms a binding obligation on His Majesty's Government.

DEVELOPMENT.

"The object of this Ordinance is to develop portions of the territory in which it is suggested that although there is native produce there are not buyers of the same. The Indian Association asserts that there is no portions of Tanganyika to which Indians have not penetrated and where Indians are not prepared to buy native produce if it can profitably be so purchased and transported. It may well be that produce grown by natives occasionally cannot be sold because of lack of facilities of transport makes it impossible for the produce to be sent from the territory. This is a point which cannot be remedied by granting a monopoly and if a private percon cannot buy and transport the said goods, a monopolist will be in no better position.

INJURIOUS TO NATIVE.

"The Indian Association has long accepted the principle of the paramountcy of native interests and the Indian Association feels that the strongest objection to this Bill is the fact that the native will not be benefited. No monopolist pays or can afford to pay more than the market price of the produce and the tendency of a monopolist is to leave for himself a higher margin of profit than a private trader. The native to-day is obtaining for his produce the full market price. A monopolist doing business on a large scale having a high overhead charge to bear and calculating interest on money invested, cannot possibly afford to give to the native in outlying districts the same price as the native will be reflected in the decreased purchasing power and decreased customs revenue to this territory.

"The Indian Association takes a more serious view of the matter and it is of the opinion that if this Bill is enacted it will be a death-blow to the Indians who have acted in fact as the pioneers of commerce in this territory. They have penetrated to portions of this territory and commenced business where no other non-native race endeavoured to penetrate."

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INDO-AFRICAN PROBLEM

Delegates Meet

EARLY REPLY OF UNION GOVT.?

NEW DELHI, March 22.

A meeting of the South African Indian delegates was held to-day under the chairmanship of the leader, Sir Fazli Hussain. It is understood that the Union Government's final reply on certain points connected with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill has not yet been received, and is expected any moment.

The meeting will be resumed to-morrow.

All members of the Delegation including Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir K. V. Reddi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Sastri and Mr. Andrews were present.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Mayor of Bombay at the Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday.

TRANSFERRED FROM THANA TO NASIK JAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 23.

Thirty Congressmen, who were all "B" Class political prisoners, were removed from Thana jail this morning to Nasik by a passenger train, which left Thana at 11-42 a. m.

Prominent among them were Mr. Kannaivalal Chhaganlal Shah of Thana, Mr. Bedekar, pleader of Panvel, and Messrs. Devchand Bhagwanji Shah and Dulerai Vanechand Desai of Ghatkopar.

News In Brief

Ratnagiri.—A small country craft with 1000 petrol cans was proceeding to Khed from Govalkot. The petrol is reported to have caught fire suddenly, resulting in injuries to two crew and destruction of the boat and the petrol cans. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 5 000.—A. P.

Delhi.—The second annual session of the All-India Muslim Posts and Telegraphs Conference will be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th March in Roshan Theatre, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi, under the presidency of Sir Abdullah Al-Ma'mun Suhrawardy.—A. P.

ANKOLA NOTES

Arrests And Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, March 21.

Three persons were arrested at Noskeri in Ankola, while working in the sugar cane fields.

The following are the latest convictions in Siddapur in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. Two persons have been sentenced to five months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 100/- each. Two to one year R. I. with a fine of Rs. 75/- and two to four months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 50/- Nine more persons out of the under-trial prisoners detained in connection with the celebration of second Gandhi Day have been convicted to six months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 50. An inhabitant of Bisatkop in Sirsi has also been sentenced to 4 months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 50.

C. P. WHEAT CROP

808,600 Tons Anticipated

NAGPUR (By Mail), Mar. 20.

The following is the second forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1931|32:—

The season was most favourable to start with, but absence of winter rains stunted the growth of the crop especially on light soils, and rats also caused damage in Nimar and the Berar districts.

Rain in the third week of February proved beneficial in the north, but was too late in the south of the Province. Bilaspur alone expects a full crop, while Saugor, Bhandara, Drug and Raipur are slightly below it.

In the remaining districts the out-turn varies from 60 per cent. in Buldana to 97.5 per cent. in Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul and Chanda.

For the Province as a whole the out-turn works out to 93 per cent. against 95 in the corresponding forecast last year.

A total yield of 808,600 tons is anticipated against 728,000 tons estimated at this time last year.—A.P.

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White Teeth turned dull by Film

The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

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Cannot leak

Parker Duofold has a sealed filling device. There are no holes in the barrel to spill ink on clothing.

For sale at the better stores.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Way Talkies Are Made

(Continued from page 3.)

motley war-time crowd of soldiers, sailors, H. A. A. C.'s and policemen.

One of the most irritating features of film work must be the long hours of waiting that lead to a scene which lasts two seconds. And what heart-breaking repetitions occur before the producer says: "O.K."

The studio was suddenly as warm as a summer day. The lights were on. The queerly incomplete palace gates seemed bathed in sunshine.

"The Faithful Heart"—Act III," shouted a man.

The wartime crowd gathered before the camera. Two young guardsmen sloped arms.

"Those men are not actors," I said. "Surely they are serving soldiers?"

"They are. They are two men of the Welsh Guards who have actually done sentry duty outside the palace. We cannot be too realistic and we cannot be too keen on detail."

"Miss Best, please!

Miss Best laid aside her novel, grasped the handle of a perambulator, and took up a position on the outskirts of the crowd. The scene was now ready. The press photographers were waiting and the crowd was gazing eagerly through the palace rails for the man who had won the V.C.

A young man advanced in front of the camera and said in a loud voice:

"The Faithful Heart"—Act Three."

He then lifted a wooden clapper and made a sharp crack with it. From that moment there was dead silence in the studio save for the slight murmer of the crowd and the sound of footsteps as naval and military officers began to stroll through the palace gates.

Mr. Herbert Marshall, a row of medals on his tunic, stood to attention with a modest expression as four press photographers crouched up to him, their cameras to their eyes. Miss Edna Best stood on tip-toe to see him better.

It was a fine, natural piece of acting. The crowd was exactly the kind of crowd that gathered in London during the War. Women were wearing the clothes of 1918. The naval and military officers were perfect.

I learnt afterwards that each one of them holds naval or military rank. But this scene, in which I could see no fault, did not please the producer.

"Stop!" he cried.

Again and again those unfortunate actors were put through this simple incident!

I left that studio with the feeling that "walkers-on" in filmland earn their guinea a day!

Upstairs were rooms in which the amazing jig-saw puzzle known as "shots" are pieced together in proper sequence. There was a fascinating room in which sound and action are synchronised.

There is nothing more distressing in the kinema than the sound that is just a fraction of a second later than the lips that have made it. The Gainsborough studios have solved the problem.

I was shown the queer marks on the film which become human voices. A mark different from the rest was the sound of the wooden clapper which is always made before the taking of a picture.

"The clapper gives a peculiar sound and a distinctive mark on the film. As soon as that sound is heard in the studio, action begins. That is our register in the process of synchronisation."

I was taken to a little theatre in which the incomplete film is shown to a critical band of technicians. How different it is from the film as seen by the public! It is impossible to keep stray sounds out of a "talkie" film.

Now and then an over-emotional producer is heard whispering "Good stuff", and occasionally a heartfelt "Rotten" finds its way into the drama!

It is a strange experience, as you sit watching a love scene, to hear a girl say:

"You know I love you."

Then an entirely unemotional voice, like something from the spirit world, is heard saying:

"Put some passion in it!"

It is the duty of the men, who frequently roar with laughter in this theatre, to fade out the extraneous noises. They are as ruthless with their scissors as a Scottish sub-editor!

I left Islington wondering how many of the guinea a time men and women will one day find themselves famous. How many of them sit for hours at home practicising what they fondly believe to be thousand-pound looks into the mirror? How many dream at night of their names spelt in letters of fire against the dark sky of the world's capitals?

Then I remembered the crowded files in the film agent's offices and the press on the stairs; and it all seemed rather hopeless.

All professions which promise a meteoric rise to fame are overcrowded. But who knows? If you took Hope from Humanity there would be no point in living.

So every day the great army of would-be film stars—and the greater army of those who know that their stars have set for ever—fight to face the camera.

"Condemned Cells" Of Hollywood

(Continued from page 3)

He was left with four walls and a chair.

"ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE."

One day a messenger found him absent from his "office"—for a quite legitimate reason. Summoned to the Presence, he was warned that he was "breaking his contract," and ordered to obtain leave for his absences. A little later, from a corridor telephone, he rang up the secretary of the Presence and announced that he was going to wash his hands, and would be gone twenty minutes.

Next day his contract was bought up at its full value.

Every studio in Hollywood has its condemned cell. Horace Liveright, the New York publisher, engaged at a fabulous salary to supervise Pathe stories, was once given thirty days in a room devoid of so much as a piece of blotting-paper.

Fox's "Condemned Row" is, however, justly the most notorious of Hollywood's places of punishment for recalcitrant directors and authors. They do say that its star occupant just now is a gentleman of exceptional importance.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Preston Duncan, the Hollywood photographer, was having trouble with Lillian Bond. Not that Lillian is not eminently photographable. But on this day of days some secret sorrow drew down the corners of her mouth.

"Lillian," said Preston, "you've got to think of something else. I must have a happy snap of you. Now, look! Imagine I'm your boy-friend." No effect. "Imagine I'm your long-lost uncle willing you a fortune." Still no effect. "Well, then! Imagine I'm taking up the option on your contract."

Lillian beamed.

PROPS OF THE INDUSTRY.

I never tire of wandering through Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's property department. Big enough to lose yourself in, it 's at once a museum and a morgue of human follies. One may quietly philosophise over marble-topped sideboards, tapestry, bedsteads, stuffed fish, glass fruit, china cats, oleographs, horsehair sofas, chairs of aluminium tubing, and all the atrocities ever perpetrated in the home by nesting humanity.

One may also contemplate drawers stuffed with stamps and stationery from all over the world, marriage licences in every language, scientific paraphernalia of every age, and marvel at an industry so vast that one studio pays a man £3 a week to collect and tabulate motor car licences from every part of the globe every time they change.

But I will confess that last time I took this stroll I received a severe shock. On the desk of a disused prop boy I observed amongst the dust the following memorandum:—

"Deliver by 9 a.m. notes to the value of $500,000, a 32-passenger aeroplane, a pair of loaded dice, 100 h. e. bombs, 70 lbs. peanuts, an electrical tattooing machine, 2,000 yards rope, 6 machine-guns, 1 parachute, 20 barrels of sawdust, 2,000 paper boxes (assorted sizes), 60 bottles to be broken, 6 rubber coconuts, and a set of false teeth."

A FEMALE JEEVES.

I never wanted to meet Wynne Gibson until I mistook her for somebody else. Charmed by a grey-haired old lady sitting at the next table, I asked a friend for an introduction, thinking her another scribe.

It was Wynne, disguised beyond all recognition, and with practically no noticeable make-up.

"Dyed hair," she told me, "and a sort of layer of lead on the skin, with a line here and there. It's the powder and dryness you miss. This shiny make-up has fooled nearly everybody in the studio." She showed me a special pass given her in case she is stopped by a sceptical studio policemen who "knows Wynne Gibson when he sees her."

Wynne is playing Clara Deane in the film of the same name (though it will almost certainly be released under another title). She goes through a daily elaborate process of getting into character by putting her hair into a bun, making wrinkles on her pretty face and then "veining" her hands to create an effect of old age.

It is a lifetime's habit of Wynne's to wash her hands, generally while thinking deeply of something else, whenever she sees soap and a tap. On the first morning of her old-lady role she went to the wash-basin in her dressing-room, picked up the soap, and was arrested by a piece of paper wrapped round it. It read: "Miss Gibson. Don't wash your hands." and had been put there by her dresser, formerly Ruth Chatterton's maid, and a veritable female Jeeves, who never overlooks anything.

SUPERSTITIOUS SYLVIA.

Coming to anchor at Sylvia Sidney's table in the Paramount studio restaurant, caught her in the act of popping a little jade elephant into her bag.

It was, she told me, a lucky Chinese charm, given to her by her grand-mother when she made her strange debut at the age of thirteen. She has carried it in her handbag ever since, together with a jade "God of Happiness." To these charms she attributes all (not just some) of her success, including even the winning of £9 at dominoes the other night.

The only time she ever went to the theatre without her lucky charms Sylvia flatly refused to continue the rehearsal until she had been home to retrieve them. So the annoyed producer promptly terminated her engagement.

On the way home, she heard of a better job, and got it.

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Serve with either milk or cream adding sugar to taste.

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For strength and fragrance it is unsurpassed, for antiseptic properties against disease bearing germs it is unparallelled, whilst in the sick-room it is indispensible.

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APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle."

REVIEW OF GOLD AND SILVER

(Continued from page 4)

ket enjoyed a short breathing space; fluctuations were comparatively unimportant, quotations on the 30th being 16-3/16d. for cash and 16-3/8d. for two months.

It is interesting to compare the wide movements with those experienced heretofore. During the heavy fluctuations seen in 1920, prices on 8th June of that year fell 6d., that is, from 54-3/8d. for cash and 54-1/2d. for two months to 48-3/8d. and 48-1/2d., whilst on the 17th of the same month a rise of 4-3/4d. from 44-3/8d. to 49-1/8d. for both deliveries was recorded. Although these movements were considerably larger as expressed in pence, they only constituted about 11 per cent of the then existing prices, whilst the rise of the 25th September represented about 23 per cent. of the previous day's quotations.

SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY.

A feature of the month of September was the number of speculators, both large and small, who displayed an interest in silver. Regulations which came into force with regard to dealings in foreign exchange precluded speculative operations in that medium, and no doubt in the circumstances, the silver market presented special attraction for those speculatively inclined.

The demand had been particularly for forward delivery, and this, coupled with the fact that there was very little actual offtake, resulted in silver for cash delivery being quoted at 3/16 d. discount during the latter end of the month.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN BUDGET.

As was the case with this country, India found it necessary to review her Budget, and at the end of September the Finance Member announced his proposals. These included an increase of 25 per cent. on existing duties, which in the case of imports of silver raised the duty from 6 annas to 7-1/2 annas per fine ounce. No effect was manifest in the London Market.

A RISING MARKET.

October saw a steady improvement in prices. Movements continued to be rather wide, following to a large extent the fluctuations of the dollar-sterling exchange, but developments in the situation in Manchuria tended to restrain sellers. There was a certain amount of demand for prompt shipment to India and substantial shipments were made to China; this helped to absorb some of the accumulated stocks so that the premium on forward delivery gradually lessened and by the 26th October prices were again level. On the last day of the month cash deliery was at 1-16d. premium. Quotations, which were 15-15/16d. for cash and 16-1/8 for two months on 1st October, were 18-3/16 and 18-1/8d. respectively, on the 31st.

HIGHEST PRICES OF THE YEAR.

Activity in New York, where a large bull position was built up by rather wild speculation was reflected in the London Market. Assisted by coinage orders for Germany and buying for India prices continued their upward trend, and on 10th and 14th November were 21-9/16d. for cash and 21-3/8d. for two months' delivery, which proved the highest points of the year. On 16th November there was an unloading of silver held by American bulls, selling orders at best being received from New York, in addition to which the Indian Bazaars also made their appearance as sellers. The factors which had been giving the market support thus reversing their attitude, little resistance was forthcoming and consequently another heavy fall was recorded, the cash quotation falling 3-9/16d. to 18d. and that for two months 3-7/16d. to 17-15/16d. The reaction of 7/8d. and 13/16d. in the respective prices which occurred the next day was less than expected, and a weaker tendency followed a pronouncement made in the House of Commons to the effect that the Government did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by setting up an International Silver Conference. Fluctuations were considerable during the latter half of the month, which closed with cash quoted at 18-13/16d. and forward at 19d.

Sales for near delivery by America, corresponding with a decline in offtake, resulted in the cash quotation again being quoted at a discount, which varied between 1/16d. and 1/4d. until the last day of the year.

EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS INFLUENCE PRICES.

The weakness of sterling in terms of the dollar, and further buying for Germany, gave a firmer tendency during the early part of December. By the 18th the respective prices had reached 20-11/16d. and 20-7/8d. only to fall 15/16d. the next day. There after quotations continued to flucutate, but as the month proceeded the market became quieter and, as had so often been the case during the year, price movements were disproportionate to the size of business transacted. The year closed with quotations at 20-3/16d. for both deliveries.

INTERNATIONL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

On the 9th November was issued the report of the Committee of Experts on the Silver Question appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce. The members of this Committee were our partner, Mr. Ernest Franklin (Chairman), Mr. E.D. Van Walree, former Netherlands Consul in China, and Mr. Marshall W. Tuthill of New York Member of the Advisory Committee on Metals of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The report regarded a more stable price level as the essential objective and not necessarily a rise in price; in this connection the only recommendation for immediate adoption was that the possibilities of bringing the North American producers and refiners of silver into a sales agreement with the Government of India should be immediately investigated.

The fixing of a ratio between gold and silver prices was not favourably considered. One or two minor points were suggested for possible consideration at leisure.

WORLD PRODUCTION

The Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1931 estimates the world production of silver for the year 1930 as 248,139,133 fine ounces. The low prices have caused a considerable reduction in the output for 1931, and as far as can be estimated at present about 192,000,000 fine ounces will have been produced in that year.

SILVER PRODUCTION
(In fine ounces).

	Mexico	United States.	Canada	Elsewhere	World
1912	75000000	64000000	32000000	60000000	231000000
Pre-War Record Year.					
1919	66000000	57000000	16000000	41000000	180000000
1920	67000000	55000000	13000000	39000000	174000000
1921	64000000	53000000	13000000	41000000	171000000
1922	81000000	56000000	19000000	54000000	210000000
1923	91000000	73000000	18000000	64000000	246000000
1924	91000000	65000000	20000000	63000000	239000000
1925	93000000	66000000	20000000	66000000	245000000
1926	98000000	63000000	22000000	71000000	245000000
1927	105000000	60000000	23000000	66000000	254000000
1928	109000000	58000000	22000000	68000000	257000000
1929	109000000	61000000	23000000	68000000	261000000
1930	105000000	51000000	26000000	66000000	248000000
1931 (est.)	89000000	31000000	20000000	52000000	192000000

DEMONETIZATION.

Supplies have been again augmented by the product of demonetized silver coin, but to a lesser extent than in 1930. The Continent has not been a factor, but the Indian Government has continued its sales, and it is probable that about 35,000,000 ounces will have again been provided by this source. Further, about 18,000,000 ounces were made available by the demonetization of Siamese silver coin.

IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO INDIA AND CHINA.

When complete figures are available they are likely to show that the falling-off in supplies has been more than counter-balanced by the reduction in consumption. Imports into India and China during 1931 are estimated to have been about 62,000,000 ounces in the case of the former and 57,000,000 in that of the latter country—a heavy decline as compared with the previous year, owing to the trade depression generally prevailing and continued political unrest. Purchases of silver, both in this country and New York, were made by Germany for the purpose of coinage, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained.

SILVER IMPORTS & EXPORTS.
United Kingdom.
Bar Silver.

	Imports.	Exports.
	(Twelve months ended 31st December, 1931). Ounces Troy	Ounces Troy.
Germany	1,128,005	18,030,159
Belgium	1,614,200	2,164,595
France	294,780	3,187,526
Netherlands	.....	858,416
Sweden	.....	461,123
Egypt	.....	403,996
British India	27,647,409	48,890,016
China	.....	13,000,392
Straits Settlements	.....	1,020,095
United States of America	34,339,494	3,159,920
Mexico	33,160,518	.....
Canada	4,705,515	.....
Australia	608,672	4,750
Other Countries	1,841,033	4,579,417
Total	105,339,716	95,761,305

FUTURE OUTLOOK.

With the World faced by problems, both political and financial, more difficult of solution than those of any previous epoch, it is obvious that any attempt to forecast future movements in a market must resolve itself into the nature of a guess. The course of the foreign exchanges, and the political situations in India and China, may be the most prominent factors to influence silver in the present year. On the other hand some other factors, at present unforeseen, may arise which will upset all calculations, and in this regard the uncertainty which attends the presence of a large speculative element must not be overlooked.

If by any means the much-desired revival of trade can be brought about, demand for silver is likely to improve, but otherwise there is nothing to encourage the hope of any material increase in offtake.

We have made references to the advocacy in certain quarters of the need for an International Conference and also to the findings of an expert Committee, which thoroughly examined the situation with regard to silver; nevertheless, desirable as the recommendations of any such body may be, it is feared that Governments have other questions of greater moment which necessitate their unceasing attention. Therefore, even the important matter of the silver situation is likely for the present to be relegated to the background as far as concerted action by Governments is concerned.

APPENDIX I.

Gold Quotations

(PER FINE OUNCE).

1931	Highest. s.	d.	Lowest. s.	d.	Average. s.	d.
Jan.	85	1¼	84	11⅜	85	0.05
Feb.	84	11½	84	10½	84	11.39
Mar.	84	11½	84	9¾	84	10.94
April	84	10½	84	9¾	84	10.11
May	84	11½	84	9¾	84	10.32
June	85	0¼	84	9¾	84	11.07
July	84	11½	84	10⅛	84	11.19
Aug.	84	11½	84	9¾	84	11.17
Sept.	114	9	84	9⅞	91	2.70
Oct.	108	6	103	8	106	3.44
Nov.	117	11	108	2	110	8.95
Dec.	126	10	118	9	122	5.60
For 1931	126	10	84	5⅞	92	6.23

APPENDIX III.

Silver Quotations

(IN PENCE PER STANDARD OUNCE).

	CASH DELIVERY. Highest	Lowest	Average	2 MONTHS' DELIVERY. Highest	Lowest	Average.	Gold Equivalent of average Cash Price
1931.							
January	14⅛	13-3/16	13.810	14-7/16	13-1/16	13.593	—
February	13¼	12	12.432	13⅛	11-15/16	12.331	—
March	14⅛	12⅝	13.524	14-7/16	12½	13.488	—
April	13½	12⅝	13.120	13-7/16	12-11/16	13.087	—
May	13¼	12⅛	12.857	13¼	12⅛	12.825	—
June	13-13/16	12-3/16	12.707	13-13/16	12-3/16	12.695	—
July	13⅜	12-11/16	13.197	13⅜	12-11/16	13.176	—
August	13⅛	12-9/16	12.815	13⅛	12-9/16	12.820	—
September	19½	12¾	14.101	19 11/16	12 13/16	14.187	13.132d.
October	18-3/16	15-15/16	17.153	18⅛	16⅛	17.280	13.711d.
Nov.	21-9/16	18	19.396	21-3/8	17-15/16	19.367	14.876d.
Dec.	20-11/16	19⅛	20.023	20⅞	19-5/16	20.198	13.890d.
For 1931	21-9/16	12	14.602	21-3/8	11-15/16	14.595	13.409d.

The last column represents the approximate price per oz. standard, which a purchaser of cash silver would be charged, if he paid for his purchase in gold.

COMPLAINT OF FORCED APOLOGY

D. S. P. Inquires And Says There Is No Truth

SURAT, Mar. 21.

Allegations of Miss Madhumati, a girl volunteer against a head constable named Sitaram that the latter obtained a forced apology from her and her companions while in custody after their recent arrest, have been ascertained to be without foundation according to an enquiry instituted by Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Bardoli.

In the course of this enquiry the statements of 19 persons including Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi were recorded, and these showed that on 26th February a party of seven Congressmen including Miss Madhumati came to Supa village by motor for propaganda work. They were detained by the police and later removed to Bardoli and produced before Head Constable Sitaram, as the Sub-Inspector was away at Valod with the Deputy Superintendent. During the delay here Miss Madhumati and her companions voluntarily tendered a written apology and undertook not to set foot in Bardoli again.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police finds no insult or harm was caused either to Miss Madhumati or her girl companions or any other members of her party by Sitaram.

MRS. GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Ganddi, whose statement was recorded by Mr. Desai said.—"I and my party had been in your custody before, when the behaviour of the police towards us was very good. Until we were taken to Surat Jail, the behaviour of the Bardoli police to us, women, was very good. Even after my arrest, many women of Bardoli Ashram and Sabarmati Ashram were arrested. Reports of good behaviour of the Bardoli police to these ladies had come to my ears.

"Mr. Pyarelal's mother and Mr. Khushalbhai's wife had the same thing to say regarding the Bardoli Police. At any rate no complaint of any nature against the Bardoli police had ever been received before the arrival of Miss Madhumati's party.

The story of Mr. Durlabhji's daughter (Miss Madhumati) had come to my ears. It is said that she had tendered apologies against her will under threat. Yesterday I heard that this apology was again withdrawn by post, and it was reported subsequently that the police had given them no troubles."—A. P.

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INDO BALM BEST FOR PAINS

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Discouraged Bulls Unloading

INDIAN OPERATORS' SHORT SALES AMOUNT 3 LACS OF BALES

Bears Selling Freely

Bombay, March 23.

Persistent selling by Indian operators both in New York and Liverpool cotton markets, estimated to the extent of 3 lakhs of bales, has demoralised the American cotton markets.

Owing to the absence of continued trading and hedging facilities, Indian operators are forced to avail themselves of the services of American Cotton Exchanges.

The bullish feeling followed by the U. S. Emergency Financial measures, have had its effect, and cotton prices are declining, under the influence of unfavourable trade conditions and satisfactory reports about the next American cotton crop.

NEW YORK MARKET.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market ruled easy on increased selling pressure, influenced by unfavourable Manchester reports and weakness of Wall-street market. Prices opened unchanged with May option 6.75c. This level was the highest for the day as steady flow of selling orders resulted in a sharp decline of 25 points and May delivery was quoted at 6.50c. At this level selling orders were executed and after stop-loss orders being caught, the market displayed somewhat better tone on short covering and trade buying. Prices rallied about 10 points from the lowest level and the session closed at a net decline of 13 to 15 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points at 6.70c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was also weak and closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.61c.

WHEAT TO BE MARKETED.

The advisory Committee of the Federal Farm Board has recommended marketing of wheat holdings as soon as possible and it is feared that similar advice may be given for cotton also.

BEARS SELLING.

The market appears to be overbought for the time being but recent liquidation is gradually correcting the situation. Bear operators are selling in expectations of lower prices owing to large stocks and small reduction in the acreage under cotton, while weather reports on the whole are favourable.

BULLS UNLOAD.

There is no change in the textiles trades situation and mills are buying only their immediate needs. The political situation is also uncertain and discouraged and disheartened bulls are unloading their purchases.

INDIA SELLING HEAVILY.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of American Cotton Exchanges, Indian operators are doing such a large volume of business in future contracts. There being no regular trading in Bombay cotton markets and in the absence of hedging facilities most of the operators are doing their business in Liverpool and New York cotton markets. It is understood that Indian operators are holding short interests to the extent of 3 lakhs of bales in American cotton futures. This impressive and heavy selling pressure has unnerved operators in Liverpool and New York and they are awaiting further developments.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 22.

	To-day's Price
May	6.60—.15
July	6.77—.15
October	7.00—.15
December	7.17—.15
January, 1933	7.27—.13
Middling Spot.	6.70—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	6.56—.14
May	6.61—.15
Middling Spot.	6.61—.10

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	6.71
July	6.88
October	7.12

New York. Noon Call.

May	6.66
July	6.82
October	7.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY SATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports. 33,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain. 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent. 10,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22.

March (Sakellaridis)	6.77	—.15
May	6.92	—.10
July	7.06	—.10
October	7.26	—.10
November	7.36	—.10
December	7.42	—.10
January 1933	7.47	—.10
F.G.F. Spot	7.25	—.10

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points on parity with overnight New York close. There was some scattered buying which further improved prices by 2 points. Trading was on very small scale and the market remained dull for the most part. The market closed quiet at a decline of one point to a rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 1 point to 5.33d. per lb.

The market is nervous on expectations of dumping by the Farm Board. There is no official denial as yet and operators are feeling nervous. Thus in the near future we expect irregular wide fluctuations in cotton prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22.

March ..	1932	5.05	5.03	+.01
April	„		4.99	—.01
May	„	5.02	4.98	—.01
June	„		4.98	
July	„	5.01	4.99	+.01
August ...	„		5.00	+.01
September	„		5.01	
October ..	„	5.04	5.02	+.01
November	„		5.04	+.02
December	„		5.07	+.01
January .	1933	5.10	5.09	+.01
February ..	„		5.11	+.01
March ...	„		5.13	
Middling Spot			5.33	+.11

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.97 +.05
Fine	5.09 +.05
Superfine	5.21 +.05
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.58 +.10
Superfine	5.73 +.10
Choice	5.83 +.10
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.25 +.05
Fully Good	4.35 +.05
Fine	4.45 +.05
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.35 +.05
Fine	4.45 +.05
Superfine	4.55 +.05

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, March 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes 25|6 Mar|Apl. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes 26|6 Mar|Apl. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels 27|6 Mar|Apl. Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 33|6 May|June. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET.
London, March 22.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta: March per cwt. 8.

C & F Bombay March per cwt. 8|0-1|2.

C & F Karachi March per cwt. 8|0-1|2.

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, March 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1|8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 22.

Spot	17d 3|4
Forward	17-13|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 22.

London Gold Bar Fine per Oz. £5|13|1.

LONDON LOANS.
London, March 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-7|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1|4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 22.

BANK BILLS:—
3 months 2-5|8 per cent.
6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
FINE TRADE BILLS:—
3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 22.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12|15|0 March|April Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent) ton £11|2|6 March|April Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 22.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.28.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.04-3|4.
T.T. London on Brussels 26.12.
T.T. London on Madrid 48.31.
T.T. London on Milan 70.25.
T.T. London on Berne 18.88.
T.T. London on Paris 92.71.
T.T. London on Prague 122.75.
T.T. London-New York (Closing Rate- 3.64.

LINSEED.
London, March 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £10|16|3 March|April Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £8|6|3 April|May Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay (London), ton £11|15|0 March|April Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 13|9 April Paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14|9 May|August Buyers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2s. Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 22.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £12.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London (Register) £104.

P & O Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £97-1|4.

Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £83-3|4.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £44-1|2.

Indian Stock (Sterling Loan):—
3 per cent. £57-1|2.
3 1|2 per cent. £66-1|2.
4 1|2 per cent. £91-1|2.
Consols 2 1|2 per cent. £60-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £97-1|8

LONDON METALS.
London, March 22.

Copper Braziers £45-3|4.
Yellow Metal £39-1|2.
Spelter, hard Indian Brands £11-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £9.
Tin English Ingot £130.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 22.

Demand Bills ..... 3.63.87.

UNCLE SAM'S SPECULATION

Farm Board's Losses

FIFTH OF CROPS' VALUE

Scrutator writes in the "Chicago Tribune" as under:—

The results of Uncle Sam's speculation in commodities in an attempt to regulate prices are now well known.

Testimony at the recent hearing before the senate agricultural committee revealed that the farm board's loss on stabilization wheat was dolls. 110,000,000 and that its loss on stabilization cotton was dolls. 115,000,000.

In addition there were additional losses on co-operative loans totalling dolls. 15,000,000.

After about one year's operation in which the farm board lost a total of dolls. 240,000,000 of public funds the prices of wheat and cotton were at record low levels.

The farm value of the 1930 wheat crop has been placed by the department of agriculture at dolls. 566,000,000 and the farm value of the 1930 cotton crop at dolls. 656,000,000. The Government's combined losses, therefore, amount to roughly a fifth of the value of one year's production of the two crops in which it speculated.

COST OF FEDERAL AID.

Had federal aid, at a cost of 20 per cent., been extended to other lines of agriculture and to other industries, what would have been the result?

No stabilization operations were attempted in corn. The nation in 1930 produced dolls. 1,378,000,000 worth of corn. Twenty per cent. of that would be dolls. 275,000,000.

A fifth of the value of the 1930 hay crop would be dolls. 227,000,000. A fifth of the farmers' 1930 income from dairy products would amount to dolls. 359,000,000. The farm value of all crops in that year was dolls. 6,274,000,000 and a fifth of that would be dolls. 1,254,000,000. Total farm income from live stock and live stock products, including dairy products, poultry and eggs, was dolls. 5,376,000,000 in 1930. A fifth of that amount is dolls. 1,075,000,000.

The railways of the nation in 1930 reported aggregate gross revenue of dolls. 5,856,000,000. Government relief for the railroads at 20 per cent. would have cost the taxpayers dolls. 1,071,000,000.

COST TO OTHER INDUSTRIES.

On the same basis it could have shelled out dolls. 275,000,000 to help the telephone and telegraph companies, dolls. 427,000,000 for the electric light and power industry, dolls. 816,000,000 for the builders, dolls. 209,000,000 for the oil producers, dolls. 143,000,000 for electric railways, and dolls. 107,000,000 for the manufacturers of fuel gas.

Twenty per cent. federal aid such as that afforded the growers of wheat and cotton, if applied to all agriculture and to the inddustries mentioned above, would have set Uncle Sam back the neat sum of dolls. 5,377,000,000.

And that is only a beginning. The figures for carriers other than rail are not available. Mining, lumber, and other industries would swell the total.

Government "relief" advocates who have not been convinced that it wasn't good business to spend dolls. 240,000,000 to achieve new lows in wheat and cotton usually offer the argument that this loss was incurred on the downswing of the market and that it could be offset by taking a profit of a like amount on the upswing.

NEW ZEALAND SITUATION

The idea that any political body would have the temerity to check a market upturn by taking profits to cover previous losses is somehow naive.

Down in New Zealand where the Government has been owning and operating the railroads the political clamour against the Government's taking any profits has always been so great that they have not even been able to build up sinking funds against maturing loans.

The stock argument is that if there is anything at all left in the till after covering bare operating expenses it should be passed along to the public in the form of increased service facilities and reduced rates. A dollar less on a railway ticket looks much bigger than a couple of dollars paid indirectly in higher taxes.

CHINESE FIRED FIRST SHOT

Yoshizawa Tell Story Of Sino- Japanese Conflict

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

The Japanese Consul-General has issued to the press the following speech delivered by Mr. Yoshizawa Minister for Foreign Affairs on the opening day of the extra session of the Imperial Japanese Diet at Tokyo to-day:—

As regards the anti-Japanese movement in China proper the Japanese Government seized every opportunity to urge upon the Chinese authorities throughgoing suppression of the same. However, China failed to respond and the movement continued with increasing intensity and persistence. In Shanghai where the agitation was conducted with especial vigour Minkuo Jihpao, a vernacular journal, of that city published on the 9th January an article highly abusive of our Imperial House and on 18th January, a Japanese priest and his companions were murdered or wounded by a Chinese mob. The two incidents were sufficient to inflame the Japanese residents who had long endured the ceaseless anti-Japanese movement and whose patience had been well-nigh exhausted under the trying conditions in more recent months. The situation thus assumed a grave aspect.

JAPANESE CONSUL PROTEST.

The Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, acting under the instructions of the Government, presented to the Mayor of Shanghai strong protests regarding these two incidents and at the same time, made various demands for a settlement of affairs. The Mayor complied without much demur with our demands relating to the first incident and after some delay and much conversation accepted out terms regarding the second. On the receipt of the Mayor's reply at three O'clock on the 28th, the Japanese authorities anticipated that the situation would improve and adopted an attitude of watchfully awaiting the fulfilment of their promise on the part of the Chinese. In the meantime, the Nineteen Route Army then concentrated in vicinity of Shanghai having assumed a disquieting attitude and making a display of warlike preparations, the Shanghai Municipal Council had decided to take due precautions against the possibility of a disturbance being created within the Settlement by undisciplined Chinese soldiers or by mobs and radical elements.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHINESE.

Accordingly a Council meeting of 28th January declared a state of seige would commence that day at four in the afternoon. As a result of this, the Garrisons of the Powers were assigned duty in their respective sectors in accordance with the prearranged plan of common defence. It was while the Japanese marines were proceeding to take up their post in Chapei District in their allotted sector that the Chinese fired upon our forces and compelled them to take measures of defence. Reports are sometimes circulated making it appear that it was the Japanese marines who commenced fighting in spite of Chinese acceptance of out terms of settlement. But the facts of the case are precisely as I have just stated. Moreover, we exerted every effort to prevent any aggravation of the situation and upon two occasions, we entered into agreements with the Chinese authorities for a truce. But each time an agreement was rendered nugatory by action of the Chinese army. Our demand presented on 18th February that the Chinese Army should withdraw a certain distance was rejected by the Chinese. Thereupon on 20th February our troops which had been despatched as a reinforcement acting in concert with the navy undertook to compel the withdrawal of the Chinese forces outside the prescribed area and completed the task on 3rd March.

CHINA MOVES LEAGUE.

As soon as the Shanghai incident occurred, the Chinese Government proposed to the Council of the League of Nations to make an application of the Article Fifteen of the League Covenant to the Sino-Japanese conflict, and later on the China case was transferred to the Assembly of the League. The Japanese Government took the view that the Shanghai incident was merely a local affair which was not of a nature likely to lead to a rupture, while as regards the Manchurian incident no only had there been no renewal of hostilities but the matter was already pending in the hands of the Council under Article Eleven of the Covenant, and moreover a Commission of Inquiry had indeed left for the purpose of conducting investigation on spot into actual conditions prevailing in China.

NEW MANCHURIAN STATE.

There were therefore no legitimate grounds for applying Article Fifteen to either of these cases. Declaration of Independence was made a short time ago by former Provincial Governors and other Manchurian leaders. Our Government received a communication under date 12th March from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new Government announcing the establishment of a new Independent State in Manchuria. As regards this communication we have gone no further than unofficially acknowledging its receipt. I am certain, however, that it will be in accordance with the best interests of the new State if its Government will, as the announcemsnt says will be the case "to really respect the existing treaties and rights and interests of foreigners and faithfully adhere to the principle of open door."

ANTI-JAPANESE POLICY MUST GO.

As regards various questions pending between Japan and Soviet Union in connection with fisheries in northern waters negotiations assiduously conducted at Moscow since the end of last year have so far failed to bear fruit. From a broad standpoint of friendly relations between the two countries, it is most desirable that we should arrive at a fair and suitable settlement. In fact, the difference in view of two Governments concerning the basis of settlement is gradually narrowing. It is the intention of this Government to continue their efforts towards carrying our points and so to safeguard the legitimate rights of the latest development in foreign affairs of Japan. While the interests of this country in Manchuria are certainly of paramount importance from the political viewpoint, those in China are in the main economic rather than political. Consequently, if the Nanking Government and the Nationalist Party abandon their anti-Japanese policy and direct their energies towards achieving internal unity peace and economic prosperity and progress, there is no room to doubt the possibility of restoring complete friendship and concord between the two countries.

WHY POWERS BLAME JAPAN.

I may add on this occasion a word about the atmosphere in Europe and America which has not always been sympathetic to Japan since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident and especially since the Shanghai affairs. That atmosphere was created simply through misrepresentations of facts emanating from certain sources and through misunderstandings of various kinds. I am confident that in time the sentiment of the Western powers will turn gradually in favour of Japan. It was unequivocal reservation based on that view that our Government participated in the deliberations of the Council and the Assembly. Moreover, the Assembly passed a resolution on 11th March which was in more than one respect unacceptable to our Government. On account of this unacceptability, our representatives under instructions from the Government to expound Japanese position declared a protest embodying our contention in regard to application of Article Fifteen of the Covenant and abstained from voting. In Manchuria, by reason of the special position it occupies in relation to China proper and the inveterate antagonism of the Manchurian people towards militarist rule whereto they had been subjected it appears that subsequent to the downfall of erstwhile Manchurian authorities last autumn the efforts of local leaders for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective districts gradually assumed the form of a Covenant for autonomy.—A. P.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE

Large Favourable Visible Balance

Bombay, March 22.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of February 1932:—

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise ..	905
Total exports of private merchandise ..	1268
Net movement of treasure export ..	759
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India ..	1033*
Balance of remittance of funds adverse to India.	934

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A.P.

ELECTRICITY IN EVERY HOME

Rapid Progress In Britain

LONDON, March 22.

Britain is rapidly overhauling other countries in the use of electricity and she was the only country shewing increased consumption in 1931, according to the annual report of the Central Electricity Board, which states that despite the fact that the areas dependent on the heavy industries have been unable to continue the upward movement of consumption which occurred in the previous nine years, national consumption increased by 4.5 per cent in 1931. This is mainly due to the extension of domestic and commercial supplies. During 1927 to 1931 the increased output from public supply undertakings was:—

In Britain	34.9 p.c.
In the United States	16.3 p.c.
In Germany	14.6 p.c.
In Canada	12.6 p.c.
In Italy	12 p.c.

More Rain Expected In Kashmir

POONA, March 23.

Yesterday's low pressure area persists over Upper Sind and South west Punjab. It has caused a few falls of rain with thunderstorms in North Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui 3|4 inch; Bogra, Narayangani 1 inch; Shillong, Darjeeling 1|4 inch; Chaman 1; Parachinar, Parbhani 1|4 inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in the Northwest Frontier Province and extend in Kashmir, Punjab and West United Provinces. Scattered thunderstorm and rain are also likely in North Deccan, central parts of the country, Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

REDUCTION OF SIMPLEX MILLS SHARES

Share-Holders Criticise Policy

An extraordinary meeting of the Simplex Mills Limited was held on Tuesday to consider the resolutions for reduction of share capital, and alterations of certain Articles with a view to appoint Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., as managing agents in place of Messrs. Allen Brothers & Co., Ltd. Sir Phiroze Sethna was in the chair. He moved the principal resolution to the effect that the existing shares of the face value of Rs. 250 should be reduced to Rs. 10.

Mr. Firoze Cooper moved an amendment that, instead of the shares being reduced to Rs. 10, they should be reduced to Rs. 50 and that the carry forward loss should be written off from the Reserve Fund. The speaker complained that the Directors had not given any information in regard to the working of the Company, during the current year, but he had every reason to believe that the Company was working at a profit. He also complained that, although the financial position of the Company had deteriorated since 1924 no attempt was made to ease the situation. On the contrary the Company was kept running to the benefit of all except the shareholders. In this connection he specially mentioned the fact that the Managing Agents in spite of the bad condition of the Company had their office allowance doubled from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month in 1925. He regretted to find that, when the mill industry showed some signs of improvement, an unjust schemie calculated to prejudice the existing shareholders had been brought forward. While he agreed that it was necessary to reduce the capital difference lay in the method proposed. There was no reason why the whole of the reduction should be made from the share capital leaving the reserves untouched. The reserves were the existing shareholders' property and, if the carry forward loss was written off from the reserves as was usually done it would be found that the amount needed to reduce the block was something like Rs. 18 lacs and not Rs. 21,60,000 as proposed by the Directors. This would mean that the shares could be reduced to Rs. 50 and not to Rs. 10.

POLICY CRITICISED.

Mr. Nansi Madhavji criticised the policy of the Directors in leading the shareholders by the nose, and advised them to allow the Company to go into liquidation rather than accept the Directors' proposals.

Mr. Agarwala supporting Mr. Cooper's amendment pointed out the highly inequitable character of the Directors' proposals and insisted upon knowing the result of the current year. He was informed that the Company had made a profit of nearly Rs. 80,000. He thereupon added that the new shareholders would have the benefit of this profit at the expense of the existing shareholders.

Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav, in further supporting the amendment, observed that from the remarks of the previous speakers he was convinced that the share worth much more than the sum of Rs. 10, which was the value assigned to it by the Directors. He fervently appealed to the Directors to look at the problem from the view-point of the existing shareholders and hoped that some via media would be found out to adjust the difference between the shareholders and the Directors.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury stated that the Secretary of the Shareholders' Association and other shareholders had seen him in this matter, and that he had carefully considered their suggestions and had communicated them to the Chartered Bank. He was authorised to state that the Bank was willing to modify the scheme by giving one share of Rs. 50 for three shares of Rs. 250 which meant that, instead of the shares being reduced to Rs. 10, they would be reduced to very nearly Rs. 17. He suggested that the shareholders should accept this offer and moved an amendment to this effect. The amendment was duly seconded.

The shareholders wanted time to consider the new offer whereupon the meeting was adjourned to Saturday the 26th instant.

£25,000 Donation To Imperial Institute

LONDON, March 22.

Lord Wakefield has donated £25,000 to the Imperial Institute.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932

GOVERNMENT KEENLY WATCHING THE EVENTS

Expect E. I. C. Association To See That Secretariat Agreement Is Carried Out

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the Executive Committee of the East India Cotton Association will shortly meet to consider the situation in the Cotton Market, in the light of the mutual agreement that was arrived at at the Conference of the representatives of the Cotton Trade convened by the Finance Member of the Government on Monday last.

The understanding was that all the cotton firms and associations would do their best to call off the "Hartal" now observed in the Market and to return to normal trading.

Inquiries in official quarters show that Government are very keen on the restoration of free trading in cotton, and are closely watching the situation.

In other words Government want the East India Cotton Association which is responsible for regulating the Cotton Trade in the Bombay Presidency to see that the assurances given at the Conference are properly implemented.

THE SPURT FOR SWADESHI

Cloth Market Difficulties

Bombay, Wednesday

The suggestion of dividing the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market into two separate sections, one dealing exclusively in Swadeshi goods and the other in foreign goods, as announced in a local paper yesterday, is not so easy to accomplish as it was at first supposed.

Before the plan can effectively materialise, several difficulties that stand in the way will have to be met.

As it is, among the 700 shops in the market, there are at least 200 dealing in foreign piecegoods, and these are interspersed with the Swadeshi shops. These two categories will have to be separated into different divisions with a dividing line or partition between them.

RE-SHUFFLING.

This will involve a good deal of re-shuffling of the existing shops. Then, again, there is another difficulty. Some of the shops deal in both Swadeshi and foreign goods, and the question is how to deal with such mixed shops.

There was no change in the situation at the Mulji Jetha market which has been closed for the last two months and a half. Desh Sevikas are on picketing duty as usual.

The Mangaldas Market, which is open is also picketed by Desh Sevikas. The "Dawa Bazar," (drugs and medicine market), and the bullion exchange were also open. The Cotton Exchange is closed.

Mangaldas Market

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

All the important markets in the city except the Mangaldas Cloth Market remained closed today being a public holiday. This market was picketed by volunteers.

THE BAN ON CITY MERCHANTS

An Official Explanation

The Director of Information, Bombay, states:

With reference to a telegram from the vice-chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and others to the secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" to-day under the heading "Ordered not to attend", the Government of Bombay desire to point out that the order served upon the members of certain merchant associations by the Commissioner of Police on March 6, does not prevent any person upon whom an order has been served from attending any meeting held, either in or outside Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the normal business of any commercial association. This fact has already been officially communicated to the chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Easier tendency prevails in the Bullion Exchange and the prices of gold and silver go on declining day by day. To-day the market was closed owing to a public holiday. The nominal rates for Fagan delivery are as follows:—

Gold Rs. 27/8
Silver Rs. 55/4
Sovereigns Rs. 17/8

COTTON.

With a sharp decline of 15 points in the New York futures, Broach A-M was expected to open to-day at Rs. 198 but as it was a public holiday, the Cotton market was entirely closed, and no business was done. To-day's expected opening rates:—

Broach A/M Rs. 198
Oomra March Rs. 190
Bengal March Rs. 164/8

BRITISH BUDGET DEFICIT

Only £19 Millions More To Be Covered

LONDON, March 23.

With eight more working days before the financial year ends on March 31st, revenue returns to March 19 show a deficit on national accounts of only £19,400,000, compared with £34,800,000 at the corresponding date last year. Revenue in the week amounted to £24,700,000 and expenditure to £19,900,000 making a surplus in the week of £4,800,000.

Income-tax receipts have already exceeded the revised estimate of £272,000,000 by over £5,000,000 and surtax receipts are only £2,000,400. On the other hand estate duties and stamps together are £21,000,000 behind last year receipts to date, although the Budget estimated to receive in the year is about the same total as the last year. Customs and excise revenue are together about £10,000,000 over last year's receipts todate, compared with the Budget estimate of £7,500,000 increase in the year. Supply expenditure is todate about £11,000,000 in excess of last year compared with the estimated increase of £22,500,000 indicating substantial economies. The floating debt amounts to £609,000,000, a reduction of 3 1/2 millions in the week.—B.O.W.

300,000 WOMEN TO BE ENFRANCHISED

C. P Franchise Committee's Resolution

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 21.

The last meeting of the Central Provinces Franchise Committee was held to-day under the Presidentship of Sir Arthur Nelson. It was resolved that the educational qualification of voters should remain as originally proposed, that 300,000 women should be enfranchised and that five elective seats be reserved for women.

The committee was equally divided on the subject of representation of labour and was, by a majority, opposed to the retention of the university seat in the future council. The Chairman, however, personally favoured the retention of the labour seat.

The Committee negatived the proposal of the Madras Government for the Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes with a right to contest additional seats on the grounds that they stood for the Joint Electorates with reservation of seats.

Lady Satyagrahis Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Three lady picketers who as usual proceeded to the residence of two foreign cloth dealers in Dahis Khadki to commence satyagraha in order to prevent them from dealing in foreign cloth were arrested to-day and taken to the police lock-up.—A. P.

Moradabad Arrests And Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, Mar. 21.

The local Congress Committee organised a procession on Sunday

LEGALISING OF LOTTERIES

Leave To Introduce Adopted

PREMIER'S OPPOSITION IN PRINCIPLE

LONDON, March 22.

A private Bill designed to legalise lotteries in Britain cleared the first hurdle in the House of Commons, when leave to introduce it was adopted by 176 votes to 123, but it is not likely to get much further this session. The majority is regarded as not sufficiently large to induce Government to afford facilities for further progress, as it has practically monopolised all the time of the House for its own requirements. Moreover, the Prime Minister and an influential section of the Cabinet oppose the scheme in principle.

Sir William Davidson, Conservative, introducing the Bill said that over two-thirds of the money subscribed to the Irish Hospitals' Sweep had been raised in Britain.

Opposition to the introduction of the Bill was led by Mr. Hopkin Morris (Liberal), who said that it would take three sweepstakes annually yielding 10 million sterling each in order to raise the amount equalling the present voluntary contributions to the hospitals.—Reuter's Special.

CARNERA-COOK CONTEST

A Refereeless Fight

LONDON, March 22.

The Old saying "all over the bar shouting" will be translated into reality to-morrow at the Albert Hall where Carnera meets George Cook, 32-year-old Australian campaigner in a refereeless fight, verdict being judged on the volume of public cheering as each man in turn walks to the centre of the ring after the fight. Knock-downs will nearly be counted by a time-keeper. Cook recently defeated the British champion Reggie Meen.—Reuter.

IMMORTAL MEMORY OF GOETHE

Notable Function In London

LONDON, Mar. 22.

There was a notable function in the House of Commons to-day when the British Government honoured the centenary of Goethe with a luncheon presided over by Sir Donald Maclean, President of the Board of Education. "The Immortal Memory of Goethe" was eloquently submitted by Mr. Jon Buchan, M.P., litterateur, and was responded to by Herr Trevipanus, the German Minister for Communications, on behalf of the Reich.—Reuter.

Goethe Centenary In Britain

LONDON, March 23.

The Minister for Education, Sir Donald MacLean, presided at a Government luncheon in the House of Commons to-day in connection with the Goethe Centenary celebrations. Among the guests were: Herr Treviranus, the German Minister of Communications and Transport. At further celebrations to-night the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon also paid a tribute to the "memory of the Olympian figure, who not only belongs to Germany, but who stands for all time as a great citizen of the world."

Sir John Simon described Goethe as the precursor of the spirit of international tolerance so much needed to-day and declared there was no country other than his own country where Goethe's name was held in higher reverence than in Britain.—B.O.W.

ASSISTING RUBBER PLANTATIONS

Loan Of 250 Million Francs

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Paris.—A Bill authorising the Government of French Indo-China to issue a loan of 250 million francs to assist rubber plantations has been passed by the Chamber.—Reuter's Special.

"DOING SWADESHI PROPAGANDA NOT PREACHING BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS"

WOMEN PICKETS' EXPLANATION TO Dy. POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

Not Hunger-Striking, But Peaceful Persuading

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

Two women pickets who have been visiting for the last few days the residences of foreign cloth dealers and sitting there till the dealers come to tems with them, were, to-day, called by the Deputy Police Superintendant, Khan Bahadur Nadirshah, before whom they made a statement that their intention was to do propaganda for Swadeshi, and not for boycott of foreign goods. They did not also go on hunger-strike, but by peaceful persuasion induced foreign cloth dealers to deal in Swadeshi goods.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

Rajkot "Dictator" Served With Notice

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

A meeting of the Bhoi community was recently held at Dagli-para village, Kaira district, to present an address to the Collector, when a Congress volunteer suddenly appeared and with the usual slogans distributed Congress bulletins. He was immediately arrested and the meeting was continued. The Collector exhorted Bhois to be loyal to Government.

The "Dictator" of the Rajkot Congress Committee has been served with a notice signed by the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency, requiring him to leave the limits of Rajkot civil station and not to re-enter it without the permission of the Agent.

Three workers of Siddhapur in Baroda State, have been served with notices signed by the District Magistrate, requiring them to abstain from immoderate criticism of the British Government.—A. P.

WOMEN JAILED

"Dandi Day" Arrests Sequel

(BY MAIL.)

CUTTACK, March 20.

The daughter of Mr. Gopabandhu Choudhury (ex-Deputy Magistrate, now in jail) and the daughter of a retired sub-Judge and the wife of a pleader, who were arrested on the "Dandi Day" for selling contraband salt and distributing litho leaflets, have been sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each. Srimati Karuna Debi has been placed in the "B" class.—A.P.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPERIAL CUSTOMS

For Developing Empire's Natural Resources

LONDON, March 22.

The appointment of a parmanent Empire-wide body by the Ottawa Conference to study and develop natural resources of the Empire is suggested by the National Union of Manufacturers in the course of a letter to the Prime Minister. The Union proposes that representatives from all parts of the Empire should be summoned to make a preliminary survey with a view to pooling the Empire's mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources for the ultimate establishment of an imperial customs union.—Reuter's Special.

volunteers who were leading it were distributing Congress printed hand-bills and were raising national slogans throughout. The police arrested 4 of them.

The volunteers who had been arrested on the 13th march have been sentenced to 6 months R. I. National flags are being hoisted with the help of kites.

Princes' Chamber Opens On March 28

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The session of the Chamber of Princes opens on the 28th instant when the Viceroy will deliver an address. The session is expected to close on 2nd April.

His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar is expected to arrive in Delhi on the 25th instant.—A. P.

Kadir Cup Final

NEW DELHI, March 23.

According to present arrangements the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon will visit the final of Kadir Cup on Monday the 31st instant at Gajraula.—A. P.

NORTH PORT IS A MASS OF FLAMING RUINS

Tornado Havoc In Alabama

LONDON, Mar. 22.

New York.—Seventy persons have been killed and hundreds injured and rendered homeless as result of the tordano which swept Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Alabama bore the brunt of destruction. Here 64 persons are reported to have been killed, while the town of Northport is a mass of flaming ruins.—Reuter

FLORIN

New S. African Currency Unit

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Capetown.—New South African currency unit will be florin, equal to 11. 30,016 grains of gold according to a bill issued today. The florin will be sub-divided into hundred cents. Ten florin gold piece will be called the Rand. There will be silver coins of two and one florins and fifty, twenty and ten cents, and bronze coins of four, two and one cents.—Reuter's Special.

POONA LETTER

Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 22.

Yesterday evening the local police arrested five youths in front of Shanwarwada in connection with the burning of foreign cloth. Three out of the five arrested are from Ichalkaranji State, one from Miraj and the last from Poona. They are charged with burning foreign cloth, waving national flag and exhorting people to burn foreign cloth.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE FLAG SATYAGRAH.

Two youths, one from Ratnagiri, and the other from Sangli were arrested yesterday evening between 6 and 6-30 p.m. for attempting to hoist National Flag on the City Municipal office.

Mrs. Kulkarni, who is a graduaate of the Bombay University and a prominent worker of Poona branch of the All-India Women Council is standing as a candidate for Poona City Municipal School Board election.

SWADESHI LEAGUE, POONA.

The "Swadeshi League, Poona," which was formed in Poona recently on non-political basis, after two successive meetings, have now begun its work. They have issued leaflets describing the history of the Swadeshi movement in Maharashtra and its results. They state that the League volunteers with badges will go out hawking Swadeshi goods. The League appeals to citizens to enrol themselves as members. It is contemplating an All-Maharashtra Provinces scheme.

ABHYANKAR IN GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Khare Allowed To Interview Him At Last

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 23.

The Home Member of the Central Provinces Government having intervened, Dr. Khare was granted an interview on Monday last with Mr. Abhyankar.

An interview had in the first place been refused on the plea that Dr. Khare was an ex-convict. But it was represented to the Home Member that Dr. Khare was detained under Section 108, and never was convicted of any offence.

It is learnt that Mr. Abhyankar is in good health.

Mr. Ruikar's Trial Postponed

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Mar. 21.

In the sedition case against Mr. Ruiker, President of the Trade Union Congress the defence counsel presented a petition to the Court that copies of all police reports should be supplied to the accused before the witnesses concerned were examined. The Magistrate having rejected the petition, Mr. Salve, the defence counsel, has filed an appeal in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur, and it will come up for hearing on the 29th instant pending which the trial in the lower court has been postponed.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary of the Workshop Workers' Union, Nagpur, has presented a memorial to the Indian Franchise Committee urging that Labour should be allowed ten per cent. seats in the future provincial and Federal Councils. He suggests that registered Trade Unions should be allowed the right to elect their own representatives to the Legislative bodies, at least for a space of 20 years. He also suggests that if special representation is allowed to landlords, labour, industry, tenants and University, should also be allowed special representation.

LABOUR AND UNIVERSITY SEATS.

The Central Provinces Government, it is learnt, have recommended the retention of the Labour and University seats in the future Council. It is stated that a fresh memoranda on the subject will be shortly submitted by them to the Central Franchise Committee.

LAW OF THE TURF

Trainer And Stewards

CHAPMAN LOSES IN APPEAL

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The reasons for rejecting the High Court Jury's award of £16,000 damages to the trainer, Charles Chapman, against the Jockey Club Stewards and others were given at the Appeal Court to-day by the Master of Rolls.

He said that Chapman was acknowledged as a trainer and he was absolutely responsible to the stewards. Publication of the stewards' decision was in a form which correctly related the matter.

Lord Hanworth recalled that the stewards had given evidence that they had no thought that Chapman had administered a drug to Donpat and their decision related to him purely as a trainer.

The Appeal Court entered judgment for the stewards and also for Messrs. Weatherby and Sons regarding the publication in the Racing Calendar. But a new trial was ordered as regards the publication by news agencies and "The Times," in which connection the question of privilege arose.—Reuter.

POLITICS OF SUGAR

Java Offensive On India?

SOURABAYA (Java), March 22.

Though political motives played their part in the scheme to establish a self-supporting sugar industry, it is based on a concrete business foundation, said a representative of the Hartelust Sugar Refinery on his departure for British India.

He added that this was evidenced by the purchase of five complete white sugar refineries while decisions regarding nineteen others were pending. It is understood that under the scheme every factory will have a fixed acreage.—A.P.

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

LABOUR AND INDIA

Deputation To T. U. C. Council

ATTEMPT TO RALLY BRITISH OPINION

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The India League has decided to ask the Joint Council of the Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress to receive a deputation consisting of Messrs. Bertrand Russell. H. N. Brailsford, and Professor Laski and Messrs. Horraoin and Krishna Menon, who urge the desirability of making a definite stand in regard to India, in order to rally opinion in Britain and convince Indians that they are not entirely without support.—Reuter

EMPIRE FIRST

British Trade Policy

LONDON Mar. 23.

Government were unable to enter into discussions with any foreign Governments which might prejudice the Ottawa Conference. It would lead to no useful results if a trade mission was sent at present, declared Sir John Simon (Foreign Secretary) when asked by Mr. Hannon if any arrangements had been made to receive an Argentine trade mission in Britain.

Replying to a suggestion of Sir Percy Harris, that it was an unfriendly action, Sir John Simon replied that the Argentine Government were the first to recognise that there was nothing unfriendly in it.—Reuter.

ZEPPELIN REACHES AMERICA

Successful Crossing Of Atlantic

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Pernamboco—The Graf Zeppelin which left Friedrichshafen on March 21 with nine passengers, a crew of 44 and mails on board, passed over the island of Fernando Noronha at 11 a.m. to-day, thus completing the first of a series of ten Atlantic crossings which it is proposed to perform this year.

LATER.

Within a few minutes of the scheduled time, the Graf Zeppelin moored. The commander stated that the trip was uneventful.—Reuter.

STATES ENQUIRY

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Mr. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Indian States Inquiry Committee stated on arrival in Delhi that the committee had every reason to be satisfied with the work which it had been able to do up-to-date. The committee looked forward to a strenuous time in Delhi, where many facts and figures have to be verified.—A.P.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Non-official witnesses, except one, who appeared before the Lothian Committee to-day pleaded for adult franchise. Mr. N. M Joshi wanted representation of labour through trade unions alone. —A.P.

Indian Franchise Committee

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Indian Franchise Committee arrived here from Lucknow this morning, and within three hours of arrival opened its public sittings in the Council House. The Committee examined Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, and Dr. Hutton, Census Commissioner, the former regarding the extension of the franchise to the Army and the latter on enfranchising hill and forest tribes.

Dr. Hutton suggested that aborigines should be given special representation facilities being given to them for election according to their respective tribal custom.—A. P.

Indian Student's Solo Flight

Rapid Hops From London To Madras

NEW TESTAMENT AS MASCOT

LONDON, March 23.

Carrying a New Testament instead of a mascot, a young Indian arts student of the South Wales University College, Mr. E. P. Nair, is attempting a solo flight to India in a small Moth plane, early in April.

He hopes to fly from Cardiff to his home town of Trivandrum, in the Madras Presidency, in record time, flying day and night.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP

LONDON, March 24.

The record-breaking Australian flyer, J. A. Mollison, started at 1-05 a.m. to fly to Cape Town in four days and achieve a new record and demonstrate the feasibility of speeding up the air mails.—Reuter.

OFF TO JUNGLELAND

Search For Lost Explorer.

LONDON. Mar. 24.

Rio de Janeiro—Stephen Ratten, the hunter who stated that he saw Col. Fawcett, the missing explorer, has set off into the jungle again in an effort to trace him and bring him back to civilisation. The expedition has been taken after consultation with the British consul in Sao Paolo, who does not share the scepticism of many with regard to the hunter's report.—Reuter.

CAPONE'S GANG

Lieutenant Now Chief

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

Criminal syndicates continue to operate unmolested in Chicago, in spite of the Federal Government's success in imprisoning ten of the gangster leaders, including "Scarface" Capone. Murray Humphreys, Capone's young lieutenant, is said to have stepped into his chief's shoes and to be carrying on his vast liquor, gambling, and vice organisations.

Despite the Government agents' assertion that they were continuing the campaign against those who aspire to replace their fallen leaders, the syndicate works smoothly, with huge sums of "protection money" pouring into its coffers. Beer trucks pass openly though Chicago's streets, and deliveries of intoxicants are made under the noses of policemen.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

MADRAS, March 23.

The Madras Legislative Council, this afternoon, passed into law a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the presidency.

Among other changes the bill provides for a greater measure of control by a non-official party over co-operative societies with a view to securing their co-operation in the expansion and progress of the co-operative movement.—A.P.

LABOURER BURIED

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

One labourer died and another was seriously injured to-day while they were working in a ditch dug near the Calico Mill for laying a drainage pipe. The two labourers were buried under a heap of earth which fell over them.—A.P.

SILVER PROBLEM

American Queries To Exports

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Washington—The House of Representatives' Committee studying the silver question have requested a number of economists, bankers and Government officials of eight nations to express their attitude towards an international conference on silver.

Recipients of the notice include the British experts, Mr. Montagu Norman Sir Robert Horne, Sir Charles Addis, Sir Herbert Holt, and Sir Osborne Smith and famous French, German, Swedish

FALL-OUT ON AN OUTFALL

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Another first class engineering tussle between experts of the Government of Bengal on the one hand and Dr. B. N. Dey, special officer of the Corporation of Calcutta on the other, (the "Associated Press" understands), is expected very soon over the problem of Calcutta's drainage outfall.

It may be remembered that recently a Government committee consisting of four engineers considered a scheme of Dr. Dey for a new drainage outfall for Calcutta and came to the conclusion that it would be unworkable.

NEW RESERVOIR.

The Committee, therefore, suggested for the consideration of the Corporation that the reservoir of the present drainage outfall be cleared out or abandoned in favour of a new reservoir constructed alongside the existing reservoir so as to utilize one of the embankments. This, the Committee thought, should be looked upon as a matter of some urgency in dealing with the sewage disposal problem of the city which is reported to be menacing ere long.

This suggestion of the Government committee came up for consideration before the Works Committee of the Calcutta Corporation on Thursday last.

The special officer, Dr. B. N. Dey, was, it is reported, invited by the Works Committee of the Corporation to explain the various technical aspects of the suggestion made by the Government committee with the aid of maps and diagrams.

Subsequently the Works Committee adopted a resolution rejecting the Government committee's recommendation on the ground that it was hydraulically defective.

UNWORKABLE.

The resolution that has been adopted by the committee runs as follows:—That the recommendation of the Outfall Committee regarding the re-excavation of the suburban stormwater reservoir or the construction of any reservoir alongside it, be not accepted, as the same is impracticable, unworkable and is of no utility whatsoever for the following reasons:

(a) The recommendation is hydraulically defective inasmuch as such a reservoir will fill up soon after excavation, as the sewage will be locked in it, owing to the bed of the Bidyadhari being higher than that of the reservoir;

(b) The proposed works will not in any way improve the present rate of sewage disposal obtaining in the existing outfall works, so long as the bed of the Bidyadhari remains high.

(c) Any money spent on the proposed works will be wasted the same way as the sum of 10 lakhs was wasted on the dr ging of the Bidyadhari at head-end in an attempt to low the bed level of the river in 1922 23.

It is further understood that the above resolution of the works Committee of the Corporation has been forwarded to the Government who asked for an early expression of views from the Corporation.

WHALE WASHED ASHORE

Superstitious Crowds' Invade Beach

RATNAGIRI, March 22.

A dead whale, measuring about 45 feet in length and apparently of a circumference of thirty feet, has been washed ashore on the beach at Bhatimirya, near Ratnagiri.

Large crowds are visiting the place as there is a superstitious belief that there is something supernatural about a dead whale washed ashore.

It may be recalled that a few years back a giant whale was washed ashore within a distance of about five miles from Bhatimirya.—A.P.

LAND PROBLEM OF KENYA

Commission Of Inquiry

LONDON, Mar. 23.

A commission will shortly be established to investigate land questions in Kenya. This announcement was made in the House of Lords by Lord Stanhope replying for the Government on a debate on East African questions.

Lord Stanhope said that under the terms of reference, the commission would deal adequately with the question of native reserves for the present and future, and also with the questions of detribalised natives and claims of the natives for land alienated to non-natives.—Reuter.

MEDICAL AID

NEW DELHI, March 23.

At the annual general meeting of the Natonal Association for supplying medical aid by women to women of India (Countess of Dufferin's Fund), presided over by the Countess of Willingdon, the annual report was adopted, which showed a great increase in the number of patients treated. The total increase in the number of in-patients compared with 1925 was 11,765.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED

Alleged Congress Propaganda IN JALALPUR

Punjab Leaders Sent To Jail

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Information has been received at Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram of the arrest in Jalalpur Taluka of Laxmi, the untouchable girl, whom Mahatma adopted as his daughter in 1915 when she was one year old.

She has since been living in the Ashram. A few days ago she proceeded to Jalalpur taluka for doing Congress propaganda along with two other women inmates of the Ashram, who also have been arrested.—A.P.

DR. SATYAPAL SENTENCED

Trial For Seditious Speech

LAHORE, March 23.

The Congress leaders, Messrs. Gopichand and Mangal Singh and Dr. Satyapal, were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/-, in default three months' further imprisonment.

Dr. Satyapal was also charged with sedition for a speech alleged to have been delivered at Ferozepore and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default to undergo three months' further imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

Three volunteers were arrested this evening while trying to hold

There will be no issue of the EVENING EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Friday, March 25, on account of Good Friday.

a meeting outside Mori Gate in connection with Bhagat Singh day. Two volunteers were taken into custody while returning after "performing the funeral" of an effigy of the Lothian Committee.

A Peshawari Sikh was arrested this evening at Anarkali Bazar on the charge of having no apparent means of livelihood.—A. P.

EX-LIBRARIAN OF U. P. COUNCIL

Sentenced To Six Months

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Mr. R. Tilak was sentenced today to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. Tilak, who was formerly a professor in a college in Bulandshahr district, was last employed as Librarian of the Unlied Provinces Council.

He resigned early in January as a protest against the present policy of the Government, and had since been editing the "Congress Bulletin", copies of which were seized on his residence being searched. He was placed in Class "B".—A.P.

PRESS SEALED UP

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 24.

The police raided the Govind t Printing Press last night in nnection with printed Congress rature that was being distrib ed in Ahmedabad for some time past. Police, it is stated, seized the original manuscript and the composed form. The police also arrested two men and sealed the press.—A. P.

COLLEGE WAR COUNCIL

Unlawful Order In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The "Calcutta Gazette" announces that the area in the jurisdiction of the Keshpur police station in the Sadar sub-division of Midnapore District being found in a disturbed and dangerous state by the Governor-in-Council, an additional police force has been appointed to be quartered at the cost of the inhabitants of the area for six months.

Nine persons, including students, were arrested to-day while leading a procession in contravention of a police order.—A.P.

Seven associations including the Scottish Church College War Council Calcutta, have been declared unlawful.

EUROPEANS AND FILMS

MADRAS, March 23.

A deputation on behalf of the European Association waited on the Home Member this afternoon at the Secretariat and represented that the European Association should have adequate representation on the Board of Film Censors in Madras, and that instructions should be issued to the police to exercise better control on cinema posters and advertisements.

The Home Member promised to consider the representations.—A.P.

SWADESHI FOR POLICE

Bengal Council Proposal

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23

Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy has been granted leave to move an adjournment motion to discuss the unusual delay on the part of the Government in not effecting the separation of the legislative department from the Council Department, at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The Home Member to-day moved for the grant of Rs. 2,03,80,000 for expenditure under the head police. After the rejection of a cut motion by Mr. J. N. Basu Mr. S. M. Bose introducing another cut motion, wanted to discuss the advisability of encouraging the use of indigenous goods, specially those made in Bengal, by the Calcutta police.

Mr. B. R. Sen, Additional Deputy Secretary, Political Department, in a maiden speech, said that the Government were in full sympathy with the object of the motion, their policy being to encourage indigenous industries as far as possible regarding local purchases.

The motion was then withdrawn.—A. P.

ANGLO-IRISH CLASH

Commons Excited

KEEN CABINET DEBATE

"Let me make the position very clear. I don't know any party except perhaps Mr. Maxton's (Independent Labour) which ever subscribed to the policy that a treaty between two sides could with impunity be repudiated by one." Declared Mr. J. H. Thomas (Dominions Secretary) who was asked a number of questions after his statement on the letter from Dublin suggesting the abolition of the oath and non-payment of the land annuities.

"There need be no doubt whatever where we stand. I have made the declaration in order that those who believe in honourable agreement, that agreement between two sides can be altered only by the consent of the two sides, should be in no doubt where the Government stands."

Mr. Buchanan interjected 'War' several times.

Mr. Cripps (Labourite) asked whether the Free State Government stated a different viewpoint regarding the meaning of the treaty.

Mr. Thomas rejoined emphatically that the Free State's intimation stated the Irish view. His answer stated the British view. That was clear and definite.

—Reuter.

LAW AND HONOUR

Other points from Mr. Thomas's speech are:—

The Oath of Allegiance is an integral part of the Treaty, hitherto honourably observed by both sides.

We are addressing the Free State Government communication explaining our standpoint beyond a possibility of doubt.

The Free State Government are bound by the most formal and explicit understanding to continue to pay the land annuities. Failure to do so will be a violation of the agreement which is binding in law and honour on the Free State whatever administration in power, in the same way as toe Treaty itself binds both the countries.

It is not the time for panic or debate in the House.

The terms of the reply to the Irish Free State would be published at the appropriate moment. —Reuter.

CABINET DEBATE

Mr. Thomas's Audience Of The King

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Dominions Secretary) had audience of the King at Buckingham Palace lasting one hour this morning. After leaving the Palace, Mr. Thomas proceeded to Downing Street and attended a meeting of the Cabinet, at which the Prime Minister presided.

Newspapers state that the Cabinet considered terms of the reply which was made in Parliament by Mr. Thomas this afternoon to a question relating to the communication received yesterday from the Free State Government.—B. O. W.

EXCISE CONSTABLE MURDERED

Bhils Acquitted For Want Of Evidence

JALGAON, March 24.

The District and Sessions Judge of Dhulia recently acquitted six Bhil accused who were alleged to have murdered an Abkari constable.

The prosecution stated that the constable went to a village to make enquiries in a case of illicit distillation. He detected one such case but in that attempt he was done to death by the accused, all of whom are alleged to have belonged to the Bhil community. There was an approver in the case.

The Sessions Judge, however, acquitted all the accused for want of sufficient evidence, against them.—A.P.

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BEAUTY'S AIDS THAT BRING HEALTH

Sickly Women Made Well By Rouge

Rouge, powder and lipstick help to make sickly women well.

Scent is of great hygienic value, and should be used by men as well as women.

These were among the many startling opinions put forward by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove in Mail Week, when he opened a discussion on cosmetics at the Professional Nursing, Midwifery and Public Health Conference at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster.

It was generally agreed, said Mr. Redgrove, that health tended to manifest itself in beauty and disease in ugliness. There were no factors more important from the aesthetic point of view than the complexion and the expression—and it was well known what ravages ill-health played with them.

CURING A RED NOSE.

"A woman, let us say, is afflicted with a red nose or pallid cheeks as the result of some disorder of the digestive system. Obviously the correct method of treatment is dietetic. But this takes time, and while the treatment is proceeding the redness of the nose can be completely masked by the skilful use of green face powder and the colour restored to the cheeks by the aid of careful rouging.

"From the hygienic point of view the important factor is the effect on the mind of the patient herself. She looks well. Auto-suggestion of the most powerful kind comes into play. She feels well. The effect of the dietetic treatment, is re-inforced, and the recovery to good health is all the more rapidly made.

"Woman has been laughed at for using cosmetics," he went on. "Attempts have been made to frighten her by telling her that cosmetics in the long run will destroy not only her beauty but her health. During the Victorian era the terrible ban of 'not respectable' was erected against their use. The net results of these criticisms have been nil."

This was because a woman's desire to appear beautiful had a biological basis and a sociological value.

"Speaking as a mere man", he said, "I prefer to live in a world of pretty women than in a world of ugly ones; and I do not suppose I am unique in this predelection."

SCENT AS ANTISEPTIC.

Two common faults in the use of cosmetics were over-use of rouge, and especially lipstick, and the unwise choice of shade. Deploring the tendency to exaggeration among many women, he said that the woman who had her eyebrows completely removed and replaced with a line of black paint, for no better reason than that she thought this was "smart", seemed to him to be verging on imbecility.

Practically all perfumes were good antiseptics, and the use of scent was strongly to be advocated on hygienic grounds, not only by women but also by men.

"The idea that the use of scent is 'effeminate'" he declared, "is one of those silly survivals of Victorian prejudice which a scientific understanding of the virtues of scent should eradicate. Naturally, however, men would select odours different from those favoured by women."

MISS ROSIE DOLLY

Marriage Barred In Four Countries

PARIS (By Mail).

It is announced that Miss Rosie Dolly, one of the Dolly Sisters, is about to leave for New York in order to marry Mr. Irving Netcher. Miss Dolly, former wife of Mr. Mortimer Davis, and her fiance are at present in Cannes.

According to an interview with her sister, published in the "Paris-Midi" in mail week, Miss Rosie and her fiance wished to be married very soon either in France, England, Switzerland or Belgium, but found this impossible.

It is stated that the marriage could not take place in England, since, when Miss Rosie Dolly married Mr. Mortimer Davis, she became a Canadian citizen, and her subsequent divorce, pronounced in the United States, was not valid in the English courts. The marriage could not be performed in Paris because the law requires 300 days of residence between divorce and a fresh union.

TO AVOID DELAY.

The couple then went to Switzerland only to find that they must have been in residence for three months in the same town before they could be married. The Belgian law concerning the remarriage of divorced persons is similar to that of France.

In order, therefore, to settle matters without undue delay, Miss Rosie Dolly is said to have decided to go to New York with her fiance in order to have the marriage celebrated as soon as possible. The prospective bride and bridegroom are equally determined not to be held apart for longer than is strictly necessary by the legal formalities of any country.

It is understood that Miss Dolly receives £3,000 a year alimony from Mr. Davis. Mr. Netcher's brother is the husband of Miss Constance Talmadge, the film star.

WEDDING GUEST'S BROKEN JAW

Story Of Drinks And Threats

The amenities at a wedding reception were shown in high relief during the hearing of an action which came before Mr. Justice Talbot and a common jury in the King's Bench Division in mail week.

Plaintiff was Mr. William Charles Corver, Windsor-road, Forestgate, a chauffeur, who claimed damages for alleged assault from Mr. George Powell, of Vicarage-cottages, Ley-street, Ilford.

Mr. Powell denied any assault and pleaded alternatively that if he struck Mr. Corver he did so in defence of a lady. He also pleaded that it was an inevitable accident due to Mr. Corver's drunkenness.

Without leaving the box, the jury found for defendant. Judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

A PARTY.

Mr. B. L. A. O'Malley, for Mr. Corver, said that on Oct. 4, 1930, Mr. Corver and his wife and Mr. Powell were among the guests at the house of a Mrs. McNab, whose daughter Flora had been married that day. There was an entertainment in the house, and then the guests adjourned to a public-house at Ilford.

Mrs. McNab afterwards told Mr. Corver, her nephew, that his wife had returned from the public-house with a man, and Mr. Corver said he was going to find out who the man was.

His aunt told him not to make a scene and he pushed her away. The next thing he remembered was being struck a violent blow by Mr. Powell and knocked down. Plaintiff got to his knees and was struck another blow. His jaw and skull were fractured.

Mr. Corver, giving evidence, denied that he was drunk or that he struck Mrs. McNab.

Asked by Mr. Powell, who conducted his own case, whether the bridegroom came in with a scratched eye and another man with a black eye, Mr. Corver denied all knowledge of the alleged incidents, and also denied that he stood on the pavement on the other side of the street in his shirt sleeves, offering to fight "the best man in the district."

DRINKS STEWARD.

Mr. Powell, giving evidence, said Mr. Corver was very intoxicated, and struck Mrs. McNab. He fell and struck his head on a kerb. Corver was acting as drinks steward at the reception. "I think he drank more than he served out," added defendant.

Mr. Justice Talbot: Was there anybody there who was not drunk?—Yes, myself. (Laughter).

Mrs. McNab said that Corver, who was drunk, struck her once, and was going to do so again when Mr. Powell pushed him and he fell. Corver "went mad." He was a very jealous man, and when she saw his wife talking to another man in a public-house she warned her to be careful.

Mrs. Flora Guiver said the reception was given to celebrate her wedding. Her husband came in with his face grazed, and while she was asking how it happened Mr. Corver's brother, Jack, entered with a black eye. Corver was pouring out half-pint glasses of port wine and whisky and drinking them.

Solicitors: Wynne, Davies and Co., Mr. J. C. L. Sharman.

HOW TO BE A FILM STAR

Some Are Born, Some Made

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).

Ability, brains, good looks, and—a lot of luck.

Mr. Carl Laemmle, "grand old man" of the American screen, who last month celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of his entry into the film business, thus summed up his recipe for success in the film profession.

"Some stars are born, others are made," said Mr. Laemmle. "All producers think they can recognise star material in looking at an actor or actress, and I suppose with the years of experience at our back we should know how to go about making a person a star.

"But, speaking from long experience, I should say we are more often wrong than right. It is the part that makes the actor. Only very occasionally does the actor make the part."

EX-KAISER'S TALES ABOUT KING EDWARD

Supplies Author With 'Incidents' For Book

Astounding stories of King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, the sources of which is apparently the ex-Kaiser, are told by the German writer, Herr Karl Novak, in "Germany's Road to Ruin."

Mr. Constant Huntington, chairman of Putnam's, who published the book told a press representative that he had visited Doorn in connection with the publication, and was satisfied that Herr Novak is in the most intimate confidence of the ex-Kaiser, and that there was close co-operation between them in the preparation of these amaznig revelations.

"The ex-Kaiser lent photographs from his private collection for the English translation, and provided the titles, which he wrote in English. He had already examined the proofs of the original German," Mr. Huntington said.

When the Prince of Wales was at Bad Homburg, the author states, he took his meals in his hotel, and they were "well arranged little dinners and breakfasts to which he usually invited a dozen gentlemen, distinguished friends passing through, people from South Africa, industrialists or brewers who had to pay a thousand guineas for the honour of the invitation.

PAY AT THE DOOR.

"The less exotic guests also paid for their own breakfasts. The hotel proprietor stood at the door with the bill when the gentlemen rose from the table.

"No one was able to take offence. The matter was always tactfully arranged, if it was a little unusual."

IVOR NOVELLO'S RETURN

His Meeting With Greta Garbo

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mr. Ivor Novello returned to London after two years' acting and writing in New York and Hollywood.

He has come with six months' leave of absence from Metro-Goldwyn to present a comely of his own (as yet untitled), which Miss Auriol Lee will produce at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on March 28.

Mr. Novello gave me, (writes Campbell Dixon in a London paper), a vivid and amusing description of his meeting with Greta Garbo.

"The first person everybody wants to meet on going to Hollywood is, of course, Greta Garbo," he said. "Not one in a thousand ever catches a glimpse of her. Imagine my pleasure, therefore, when Edmund Lowe and Lilyan Tashman invited me down to their beach house, and I found Miss Garbo among the guests.

BEHIND THE BLUE GLASSES

"She was dressed in men's trousers, a sweater, a beret, and blue glasses. Behind the glasses I saw eyelashes like ostrich feathers trying to push their way out. I said, 'Take the glasses off.' She merely said 'No.' I recited a little Swedish nursery rhyme I happened to remember, and she was so pleased that she whipped off the glasses.

"I realised then how beautiful she is—far more beautiful than she is on the screen, though in quite a different way. She has glorious blue eyes and hair of a lovely honey colour. I did not find her sulky as some do. On the contrary she has a grand sense of humour. But she has a strange, absent look as if she is always seeing farther than anybody else. There was very little of the exotic, glamorous, sphinx-like Garbo of the screen about her: instead, I saw a gorgeous young woman of the open air.

"My reactions? 'Well,' I thought 'this is where I begin the romance of my life. I shall see her to-morrow. Or if not to-morrow, the day after.'" Mr. Novello laughed. "I have never seen her since."

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Nawab-Minister Duel

"NO SENSE OF HONOUR" AND "ROLLING IN LUXURY"

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

A storm followed the use of a Persian coplet of the poet Sadi in the legislative Council by a non-official member during the debate on a cut in the ministers' salaries.

Mr. Habibullah moved a cut to reduce the three ministers' salaries, which after the ten per cent reduction stood at Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 3,000. He said that the cut was not a censure motion but merely a measure of economy.

Seberal Muslim speakers supported him, criticising the minister's "easy office hours" and pointing out the economic condition of the province.

The Hindu members opposed the cut, but suggested that the question should be handled in such a way that the ministers should voluntarily reduce their salaries.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The ministers did not participate in the debate, but Sir Henry Craik (Finance Member), opposing the cut, said that in the interest of good government ministers salaries should be sufficient to attract the best talented persons. It would be very regrettable if the Governor approached persons to become ministers and the offer was refused. Ministers' salaries did not carry the privileges of Government service in the shape of leave pensions and provident fund and a minister had greater responsibility than most Government servants.

The motion was rejected.

PROTEST

The Minister for the Local Self-Government Dr. Gokulchand Narang, then rose to protest against the poet Sadi's couplet used by Nawab Ahmad Yarkhan Daultana, which Dr. Narang said meant that when the country was burning, they who had no sense of honour were rolling in luxury. This cast a reflection not only on the ministers but on Government members, and was an expression which nobody could use outside the House. Te objected therefore to the abuse of the privilege given to members of the House.

Mr. Habibullah objected to this matter being brought up after the debate.

The President said that the question was whether the point could be raised at this stage.

Dr. Narang said that he came to know of the objectionable meaning of the couplet only then. The Minister for Education, Malik Ferozen Khan Noon, observed that on a similar occasion previously the President had forced a remark to be withdrawn 24 hours after the debate was over.

After consultation with the Council Secretary, the President called upon Nawab Daultana to withdraw the remark.

Nawab Daultana refused to withdraw it on the ground that the meaning of the couplet was not that which Dr. Narang had assumed it to be.

The President and other members, who claimed to have read Persian, said that the couplet was likely to be interpreted in an objectionable manner.

Mr. Zafarullah pointed out that the Secretary of State for India had used the term in the Commons "Dogs bark but the caravan passes on," and asked whether the couplet used by Nawab Daultana could not be allowed as parliamentary language in the same manner.

The President, however, differed, and called upon Nawab Daultana to withdraw the expression.

Nawab Daultana, while disagreeing with the meaning attributed to it by Dr. Narang, "withdrew the couplet".

"IN UNHAPPY PORTUGAL"

"Observer" writes:—

Without entering into the question of whether Mr. J. Varelia Rodrigues' articles on the situation in Portugal published in these columns are or are not a fair, if critical, representation of strictly verifiable facts, may I be permitted to point out that the contents and tone of Mr. Antonio Alves' letter published in this journal on the 1st instant lack in dignity and any element of real, impersonal criticism that is to be expected of a diplomat of his position?

As regards the dictatorial judgment about journalistic propriety Mr. Alves sets himself to pronounce, his own composition is a striking specimen of the quality of the "Press in every civilised country" and immediately, that of his own. As a matter of fact, neither the 'Home' nor Colonial Portuguese Press is known to lead in those admirable virtues by which Mr. Alves swears and that personal polemics characterise its general production.

I know of any number of instances in which the Portuguese Press has used a highly offensive personal tone in blackguarding the Indian Nationalist movement and its leaders. Not long ago, I came across an article in a 'Liberal' journal in Portuguese East Africa which sought to stir all non-Indians against the Indian traders and residents in the colony and formed a tissue of filthy abuse.

May I, in conclusion, demand, in a less dictatorial but as firm a tone as Mr. Alves' that this polite epistle shall be set up on the same page and in identical point of lead as the Portuguese consul's (I call upon you to see that the printer carries out editorial instructions accurately.)

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MYSTERY OF THE COMMON COLD

Human Volunteers For Research

Research work in the cause of the common cold is being carried out on medical students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it is disclosed in the annual report of the Medical Research Council issued last night.

"It has been a reproach to the medical world," says the report, "that no effective control has been gained over the plague of the common cold that inflicts such a burden of inconvenience, with added risks of death and heavy expense to the country through loss of time and work."

The chief bar to progress, it is added, has hitherto been the absence of a satisfactory experimental method, for neither the domestic animals nor the smaller rodents commonly used for laboratory work appeared to be susceptible to the casual agent of colds in man. In the United States a business organisation had provided money to enable Dr. Dochez, of New York, and his colleagues to use chimpanzees for experiment.

It was found possible to transmit "colds" to these apes by the use of material from persons in the early stages of catarrh, and filtered so as to exclude bacteria. The catarrhal virus could be cultivated outside the body in living cells from a chicken embryo, and could be passed through a series of sub-cultures, from which it could be recovered and made again to produce typical catarrh in a susceptible individual. Arrangements have now been made to confirm these experiments here.

"A generous supply of human volunteers has been forthcoming from among the students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital," the report announces. "These, and the availability of the new culture method, will provide, it is hoped, a sufficient experimental field to allow the costly use of chimpanzees to be avoided."

"It should be noted," the report adds, "that the chimpanzees showed, just like their human cousins, that only a brief immunity succeeds infection by this catarrhal virus. The brevity of catarrhal immunity diminishes the prospect of any rapid attainment of the means of practical control."

HONOUR TO JOHN ELIOT

Great Champion Of Liberty

Members of Parliament have just decided in favour of erecting at Westminster a statue or bust of Sir John Eliot as a great Parliamentary champion. If the time proves sufficient, the memorial will be unveiled on Nov. 27, the tercentenary of Eliot's death.

Derived from an old Devon family settled in Cornwall, Eliot was born in 1590 at Port Eliot, just across the dividing River Tamar, writes J. P. Collins in "The Daily Telegraph." He passed through Exeter College, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. Legal studies and foreign travel added depth and breadth to his mind, and in 1614, when he entered the second Parliament of James I., he found himself in distinguished company, with Bacon as Attorney-General. Debates were stormy and Parliaments were brief, with lengthy intervals between each when the King resented their demands.

There were grim reminders, too, of the deep risk of disfavour Eliot witnessed. The execution of Releigh and wondered: "whether death were acceptable to him, or he more welcome into death."

KING AND COMMONS.

Sent in 1623 to Westminster, Eliot joined in protesting against the Spanish and French marriages, the evil custom of monopolies, and the system of tale-bearing spies which made secrecy necessary in Parliamentary life.

The accession of King Charles I. brought no improvement, except in the brevity of the Royal speeches; quite the reverse. Against the system of forced subsidies the Commons took a strong stand, and when they were pressed for supplies, instanced many flagrant cases of imposition, squandered revenues, and mismanagement.

Buckingham's assassination redoubled the Royal fury against Eliot, who became more than ever the spokesman of his group. He had just lost a beloved wife, and his last misgiving went with her. When the House met on March 2, 1629, the Speaker announced that the King had ordered an adjournment.

SPEAKER HELD DOWN.

The Commons' answer was to hold the Speaker down in his chair while the debate proceeded. When Black Rod arrived the doors were locked against him. One sentence of Eliot's is memorable and prophetic: "If my fortune be ever again to meet in this honourable Assembly, where I now leave there I will begin again." It was his last utterance in Parliament.

He was seized and arraigned before the Privy Council, and committed to the Tower with Selden and others. After three months of close confinement the others obtained release, leaving Eliot to face the Star Chamber. He was fined £2,000 (a crushing exaction in those days) and sent back to prison. There he died two years later on Nov. 27, 1632, a wasted man at 42, but resolute to the end. His kinsfolk were refused the poor consolation of having his remains for interment, and these were buried in the Tower precints in an unknown grave.

Eliot was not without touches of fanaticism and exaggeration. As a model of courage and the forward view in a troublous time, he well deserves the honour now overdue.

20 TIGER POWER NEXT ?

Is science about to harness man-eaters from the jungle? Mr. G. E. T. Eyston, the racing motorist, is advertising for a "large, savage, man-eating tiger."

It is wanted for experimental purposes connected with a mechanical device based on a secret theory, which, if successful, would have valuable results for the motoring world.

MR. SHAW'S NEW PLAY

Reply To His Critics

(By Mail.)

CAPETOWN, Wednesday.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, replying to American criticisms of his new play, "Too True to be Good," produced at Boston, U.S.A., said, "They say exactly what I expected them to say, and what they say is quite true. You'll notice the audience, though bewildered, enjoyed the play. That explains my object in writing it.

They make the old complaint that my play is all conversation. Have the critics ever seen a play without conversation?"

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MAE CLARKE, KENT DOUGLAS

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS for appointment as Pilot in the Bombay Pilot Service are wanted. The applicant must: (1) be a British Subject; (2) be between the age of 24 and 30 years; (3) hold a Master's Certificate (Foreign-going) of Imperial validity. The selected applicant must pass the prescribed vision test and be certified fit by the Bombay Port Trust Medical Officer. He will in the first instance be appointed on probation for not less than six months on an inclusive salary of Rs. 500 a month and will be required to pass the prescribed examination for a Pilot. (If a Probationer fails to pass the prescribed examination his services will be dispensed with.) Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience supported by testimonials will be received up to 31st March 1932. For further particulars as regards pay and conditions of Service apply to the undersigned.

A. G. KINCH,
Deputy Conservator.
Bombay Port Trust.

Deputy Conservator's Office,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1932.

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1 YEAR Life Reading. Monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details. 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V. P. As. 4 Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Tiruttani, Madras Presidency. 453C

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Rates Probationer vacant in the Chief Traffic Manager's office of the G. I. P. Railway. Preference will be given to those holding B.A., or B. Com. degrees. The selected applicant will be paid Rs. 60/- per month and will be on trial for a period of three months in the first instance.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

BY ORDER.

447C

NO ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION FOR PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

CASE FOR INDO-BRITISH RECIPROCITY ANALYSED.

In an article on British Trade with India—The Case for Reciprocity recently published in the "Statesman," Sir Jehangir Coyajee has pleaded for reciprocity of trade between Great Britain and India, on the ground that such a policy will be of mutual advantage. He observes—"And with what country but Great Britain can India effect agreements for reciprocity so naturally, so advantageously and on so wide and comprehensive a scale?" He also asserts with emphasis that "the old idea of Imperial Preference and the arguments advanced against it are in great measure obsolete by now."

One would expect that in making assertions of the above type, one should look into the details and the character of a country's foreign trade in order to weigh the advantages and disadvantages that follow from the adoption of a policy of reciprocity. A question may legitimately be asked—has the character of Indian foreign trade undergone such a profound change since 1904 when the question of Imperial Preference was first mooted, that all the arguments that were there advanced against it, are now obsolete? In 1903-04, the total value of the export trade of India was 149 crores of which exports of raw materials and foodstuffs accounted for 127 crores. The import trade in this year was valued at 84 crores out of which raw materials and unmanufactured products amounted to 3 crores. In 1928-29, of the total export trade of India valued at 330 crores, the exports of raw materials and food stuffs amounted to 270 crores and of the total import trade valued at 253 crores. India is now as in 1904, a predominantly agricultural country exporting mainly her raw materials and food stuffs and importing in exchange the manufactured products of Western countries. In 1904 it was argued that the scope for reciprocity of trade between an agricultural country and a manufacturing was extremely limited for a manufacturing country usually admits raw materials and food stuffs either free of duty or at a very low revenue duty. Thus writes Dr. Rohini Mohan Chaudhury in "Advance."

It was, therefore, thought that in any scheme of reciprocity the agricultural country would have to give concessions of lower duties to the manufacturing country while the latter would have almost nothing to give in return.

Whether these arguments are still true cannot be answered without an analysis of India's foreign trade. Let us first of all look to the distribution of India's foreign trade.

INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1928-29.

	Export (value in crores).	Import (value in crores).
United Kingdom	69.04	113.24
Belgium	13.40	7.19
France	17.76	4.77
Germany	32.32	15.84
Italy	15.3	7.35
Netherlands	8.70	4.76
Spain	3.9	.26
Europe (Total)	163.63	163.90
Canada	2.44	3.01
U. S. A.	39.11	17.36
West Indies	4.25	—
Argentine	8.01	—
Argentine Republic	8.01	—
Chile	1.59	.10
America (Total)	57.00	20.64
Ceylon	13.76	2.10
China	34.42	17.67
Japan	3.59	16.41
Java, Straits Settlements	7.81	5.10
Asia (Total)	33.07	56.15
Africa	12.35	4.13

It will appear from the above table that in 1928-29, India imported from Great Britain commodities valued at 113.24 crores and exported to that country commodities worth 69.04 crores. Turning to other countries, it is manifest, that with the exception of Java, India's exports to these countries exceed her imports. If reference is made to the history of India's foreign trade with Great Britain during the second half of the nineteenth century and the current century, one irresistible conclusion is that India has a permanent unfavourable balance in respect of her trade with Great Britain, and a considerable portion of the value of her exports to other countries has to be made over to Great Britain in settlement of her claims upon India.

It is also to be observed that in the beginning of the current century the share of Great Britain in the import trade of India was 64.9 p.c. Since then each quinquennium shows a decline in Great Britain's share. In 1929-30 the shade of Great Britain fell to 42.8 per cent. which further shrank to 37.2 p.c. in 1930-31. This is, however, a disquieting feature and a scheme of preferential duties (we may call it by another name viz. reciprocity) has as its main object arrest of this tendency. It is also urged that a policy of reciprocity will cause an expansion of India's export trade with Great Britain as it will enable her to compete with rival countries in the British market. Whether a scheme of preferental duties will be of advantage to India, cannot be answered without taking into consideration the nature of India's trade with Great Britain. The following table shows the principal imports from and exports to Great Britain.

	Imports (value in lakhs of rupees).
Cotton piece-goods ...	40,00
Cotton Twist and yarn ...	2.56
Chemicals ...	1,47
Cycles and parts ...	1,07
Drugs and medicines ...	88
Hardware ...	1,88
Instruments, apparatus etc	2.88
Leather ...	39
Spirit and wines ...	1,46
Machinery and Mill work	14,09
Paints and Colours ...	1 04
Paper and Pasteboard ...	1.23
Artificial Silk ...	54
Iron or Steel ...	12,97
Silk Manufactures ...	11
Soap ...	1,38
Stationery ...	55
Tobacco ...	1,75
Woollen Manufactures ...	1,44
Motor Cars ...	1,81
	Exports (value in lakhs of rupees).
Raw Cotton ...	4,42
Rice ...	49
Rubber ...	74
Tea ...	22,35
Coffee ...	39
Wheat ...	1,10
Raw Wool ...	3,94
Lac ...	2,04
Pulse ...	36
Seeds ...	4,14
Manganese Ore ...	46
Mica ...	12
Other Metals and ores ...	1 33
Jute Manufactures ...	2,70
Cotton Manufactures ...	28
Raw Jute ...	7,57
Hides and Skins ...	8,24

CASE FOR PREFERENCE.

The question is on which of the articles exported by India to Great Britain can preference be given? It is apparent that with the exception of jute manufactures and half tanned hides and skins, all the articles are either raw materials or food stuffs. A manufacturing country depending upon foreign trade for its preference to Indian wheat against Canada. Then again there are articles which are non-competing in character and no preference is required in such cases. Take for instance Jute and jute manufactures, lac, manganese ore and mica Nor can it be said that there is any scope for the expansion of trade in hides for Great Britain bought more than 6 crores worth of hides from India in 1930 out of her total imports of 10 crores. It is suggested that there are some articles in which a reciprocity arrangement can enlarge Indian trade in Great Britain, and these articles are tea and seeds. With regard to tea it may be observed that in 1929, Indian production amounted to 433 million lbs. out of 376 million lbs. were exported. Of Indian exports of tea 84 per cent. were taken by the United Kingdom. Tea consumed by Great Britain is derived from the following sources:—

	1929 (million lbs.)
India ...	306
Ceylon ...	153
China ...	9
Java ...	85

Before the war, the export of tea from Java was 18 million lbs. but in 1929 it rose to 85 million lbs. The share of India in the British tea trade was 54.2 per cent. before the war and it was 54.9 per cent. in 1929. It is therefore urged that a preferential duty upon Indian tea would increase export from India as against Java. It must be admitted that there is some advantage which India might gain from an expansion of her trade in tea with Great Britain. But we must also remember the increased imports that would come from Ceylon. The net advantage will be very little.

Turning to seeds it may be pointed out that between 1914 and 1927 the import of linseeds from India fell from 2,380,000 quintals to 564,000 quintals. During the same period the import from Argentine rose from 2,090,000 quintals to 2,784,000. The loss incurred by the Indian trade has not however gone completely to Argentine, for there has been a great reduction in consumption in Great Britain. Thus in 1929, the import from Argeine was less than 2 million quintals. It is argued that if Great Britain gives a preference to Indian linseed, the market for this product in Great Britain might increase. In 1929-30 the value of linseed exported to Great Britain was less than 2 crores and one can easily realise the advantage that will accrue to the country.

Let us now consider what India will have to give, if a policy of reciprocity with Great Britain is adopted. It has been shown that the imports from Great Britain amounted to 113 crores in 1928-29 and nearly the whole of these imports consisted of manufactured goods. . . . . With the rapid industrialisation of other countries, India has many rival sources from which her requirements can be met. Now, if preference is given to British goods it is unquestionable that British trade will be stimulated. But at the same time India will be called upon to pay higher prices for her imports. Will the foreign countries which are important customers of Indian commodities continue to buy from India in the same scale as before? Can India risk the popularity of the world's markets absorbing 76 p.c. of her exports against Great Britain's 24 p.c.? The great decline in the world's demand for Indian products present is a sufficient answer to the view that these products are indispensable. When there is little scope for the expansion of Indian export trade with Great Britain what advantage India will gain from a policy of reciprocity, it is difficult to imagine.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

Preference has already been granted to British steel and cotton goods on a modest scale and it is common knowledge that many non-official members of the Indian legislature bitterly opposed such preference on the ground that there was no economic justification for it. The mere fact that a country's goods are superior in quality to those of other countries is no justification for the levy of differential duties. The policy of discriminating protection as recommended by the Indian Fiscal Commission did not contemplate discrimination in favour of particular countries.

Another ground, on which a policy of reciprocity is advocated is the facility for loans in the London market. Sir Jehangir observes —"In order to develop agriculture or industry it is most necessary for India to borrow capital on a very large scale.....and it is only from the United Kingdom—if at all—that India can expect loans on the lines of former days. Here is a source of great advantage to be gained by following a policy of reciprocity with England." It is, however, to be observed that Great Britain is not the only lending country in the world. The United States of America and France are now formidable rivals of Great Britain in the international loan market. If India has to borrow from the world's market for the development of her agriculture and industry, India will certainly pay the price of it. But this does not mean that India should be made to buy in a clear market in consideration of loans given to her not gratuitously but at market rates of interest. It is beyond our comprehension that facilities for loans should be held as an allurement for giving concession to a trade that cannot thrive on account of economic deficiency.

A policy of reciprocity, if it be adopted, must have in view not merely the development of Indian agriculture but her industries as well. The future tariff policy of the country must remedy the lack of balance between agriculture and industry. India is already committed to a policy of protection for the development of her industries, and if competing sources of supply are to be restricted, the discretion of India must not be fettered in respect of British goods. In conclusion it may be stated broadly that under a policy of reciprocity, India has much to give but very little to accept in return.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN "YELLOW WAR"

WISE BUT UNHEROIC.

Japanese Inhumanity At Shanghai

The well-known writer under the name of "Scrutator" writes in the "Sunday Times":—

It may well be asked why Japan should have chosen to prosecute her quarrel with China at Shanghai of all places. Those who think that the plans of foreign Governments are always deep-laid have begun to indulge the theory that Japan is embarking on a gigantic Imperialist enterprise in China, regardless of the rights of other Powers whom she believes to be resolute against military intervention. Japan has never forgotten the intervention of the three Powers that deprived of her early conquests in Manchuria, put Russia in Port Arthur, and led to her alliance with us and the war with Russia later. She may think that circumstances are more favourable to her ambition now than they are ever likely to be again.

A more likely explanation of what has happened is that the competence of Japan, military and political, has for once been badly at fault. Japan has a really serious grievance in the boycott of her trade by the Chinese, for the voluntary societies in China are as strong as her central Government is weak. Whether the strongest Government can repress a boycott arranged by patriotic ardour deeply stirred is doubtful; that a weak Government will suppress it by being weakened and humiliated still further seems a strange political calculation.

ADMIRAL'S ERROR.

Equally unwise has been the action. If Japan must needs act in this region, her obvious course was to reduce the forts at the entrance of the river and then attack Shanghai from the east, which need not have interfered with the safety of the Settlement.

That apparently was regarded by the Japanese admiral as a major operation impossible without the help of troops, whose participation might have diminished the glory of the fleet. He seems to have thought that the whole enterprise could be carried through easily by using the Settlement as a basis and attacking with a couple of thousand marines.

He completely miscalculated. His force was too weak, and suffered a check. He tried to make up for his weakness by indiscriminate bombarding of a crowded Chinese industrial quarter, which he reduced to ruins without assisting his own advance. No words are too strong in condemnation alike of the incompetence and inhumanity of this action. It is a great pity that Japan could not bring herself to cashier her admiral, as she must have been tempted to do, and, if she must fight China in this region, take more rational military measures to success Not for the first time in military history has the short road seemed likely to prove the longest.

RIGHTS IGNORED.

A further objection to the Japanese action was that it was exceedingly discourteous (to use a mild word) to her neighbours in Shanghai. The history of no European Power in China will allow us to condemn the Japanese attack from the point of view of high international morality. We have all acted in the same spirit. Nor, indeed, is one sure that the Japanese are not technically justified in attacking from the Settlement. One can imagine circumstances in which we might land a punitive expedition there.

hTeoretically the Settlement is one. As there are British business concerns in the Japanese district, so Japan may have a right to use the wharves in other districts than her own to land her troops and munitions. If Japan had been supporting China in the last disturbances we should have resented an attempt on her part to veto our right to land troops in the Settlement.

RISK OF ACTION.

It was then discussed whether it would be wise for us to clear the Chinese parts of the city, and we decided against the plan because the operation would take at least 20,000 troops, which was more than we had available for the task. But if we had decided to take the risk, and Japan had objected, we should probably have asserted our right to defend ourselves in our own way. It is only fair to Japan to put ourselves in her position. Yellow is not white, but it is not dirtier than dirty white. But when all is said, discourtesy to the rights of her neighbours must be added to the other charges against the action of Japan. Many things are lawful which are neither expedient nor well-mannered.

Some impatient people think that there is necessarily an heroic and immediate remedy for every wrong. Admittedly our policy in Shanghai of mediation, waiting on events and strict attention to our own interests, is not heroic; but is it not the only wise thing to do? Time was no doubt when we should have declared ourselves boldly for one side or the other and thrown our whole weight on that side. It might conceivably be a good long-term investment for British trade to declare boldly for China, and fifty years ago we should probably have taken the risk.

MIGHT MEAN WAR.

But does any sane man suggest that we should take it now? It might succeed; on the other hand it might mean war and all its frightful gamble in life and material interests, with the immediate certainty of Shanghai being reduced to a heap of ruins.

These are not days for war or the bluff of war. Nor, on the other hand, can we for the sake of a speedy settlement of present troubles support Japan against China, for that would be to associate ourselves with the political follies of her present action and to share her punishment.

It may be a hard saying but perhaps there is a better chance of substantial justice with a minimum of complication and mischief to interests from a conflict confined to China and Japan than from dubious and perilous plans of armed intervention from without.

So far one has thought of the safety of our people in Shanghai and of the material interests. These are best served by our present policy at Shanghai of neutrality, mediation and military watchfulness.

The strain of this policy, wise but unheroic, will test the best qualities of our troops and of those who are in charge of the Settlement.

But what, it will be asked, of the ideal aspects of this trouble? Is it not our duty as a member of the League to serve ideal justice, and to work for its fulfilment? It is even said that if we had been more active in support of the League policy in Manchuria, these troubles in Shanghai might not have arisen.

BRITAIN AND THE LEAGUE

But it is never explained what we could have done that we have not done. The Government has associated itself with all the representations of the League. Is it maintained that neutrality is inconsistent with the representations of the League, and that it is our duty, out of loyalty to the League, to commit ourselves to partisanship of one side or the other in the dispute? Surely on that the answer of Sir John Simon is conclusive.

China has appealed under Article 15 of the Covenant from the League Council, which was considering the case, to the Assembly, which consists of representatives of all members of the League. "In these circumstances", said Sir John Simon, "the Government would regard it as most improper to form a judgment upon a matter which is under consideration by a tribunal in which they form a part, and they would deprecate any suggestion that they have reached any premature conclusion". As things are the League has not spoken; it is not for us to anticipate its findings.

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

The League is not, as so many people seem to think, an instrument for carrying out our own ideas of international righteousness. Its functions are judicial. Independent of precipitate action when a case is to be determined is in the nature of contempt of court. China's object in appealing to the Assembly is to secure a declaration that Japan has committed an act of war against all other members of the League, and in such case all other States would be bound under Article 16 of the Covenant to subject the offending State—"to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial of the covenant breaking State of the Leakue and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not."

AVOID THIS FOLLY.

In a sentence, we shall have to blockade Japan against American and all commerce if the Assembly makes the declaration that Japan has committed an act of war against the Covenant Powers. If the Assembly makes that declaration, we shall do our duty as a loyal member. But to anticipate by action or speech a declaration which would mean blockade and war would be rash to the point of lunacy; and those who would have us do it are no friends of the League, but are abusing its prestige to further their own preconceived ideas of what is right.

SOME "USELESS LIVES"

Sir A. Yarrow And Modern Women

LONDON (By Mail).

Comment on the "useless lives" led by some women is contained in the will of Sir Alfred Yarrow, the shipbuilder.

The value of the estate would be about £250,000. The value is now shown to be £241,387 (net personalty £201,474).

The will reads:

"I have been greatly impressed in recent years with the useless lives led by many of the ladies of the present day, they being unprovided with any occupation except the pursuit or amusement. On the other hand, I greatly admire another group who do useful work, justifying their existence. Certainly from observation the latter group are the happier.

"Of this latter group I would like to mention the following London Hospital nurses, and I give them £50 each: Catherine Black, Miss Benson, Miss Neal, Miss Dalton, Miss Williams, Dorothy Hammett, Miss Martindale, and Miss Riley."

TRIBUTE TO WIFE.

The bulk of the fortune passes to his widow, and Sir Alfred directed that a sum, not exceeding £200, should be spent on a miniature or small copy of his portrait by Hugh Riviere for his "dearly beloved wife" and bearing the inscription:

"To one who during my latter years turned my house into a home and shared it with me —who sympathised with me in my sorrow and participated with me in my joys—whose dignity and delicacy of feeling combined with exceptional intellectual gifts charmed—whose counsel and advice were beyond all praise—whose love and devotion made life a constant delight, and who ultimately became the dearest of wives."

Other bequests included:

The house "Lucerne" at Goldersgreen, £10,000, and 5,000 shares in the Compleat Angler Hotel Co., to his secretary, Frank Stratton, who is appointed chairman and governing director of the company by testator.

£550 to Fanny Madeline Chambers, secretary to Yarrow Hospital at Broadstairs.

£2 000 to purchase a business and £2,000 to purchase annuity to Ethel Boxall.

£1,000 to the treasurer of the Village Club at Goodworth, to provide for lectures, and £1,200, if not already given, as an endowment fund.

The London Hospital nurse, Catherine Black, one of the beneficiaries, is the young Irishwoman who contributed largely to the King's recovery from his long illness.

SACRIFICING SANTA CLAUS

Should Parents Frown On Fairy Tails?

Are children born liars? Is the child brought up on a mental diet of fairy tales less prone to truthfulness than the boy or girl carefully reared on facts?

Many parents in these super-sophisticated days so greatly dread their children growing up liars and cheats that they slaughter Santo Claus in the cradle, ban fairy-tale books, and substitute for the Land of Make-Believe the plain, hard Facts of Everyday Life!

Are children reared thus less happy than those others who are in love with Red Riding Hood till they reach their 'teens?

Miss Marcella Whitaker, who has had wide experience of the child mind, deals with many interesting problems in her new book on "Difficult Children: How to Deal With Them".

Small children, she points out, mix the two worlds of Dreamland and Reality in such a way that literally they do not always know when they are saying what is true.

"Many think small children must be trained on facts alone; and they cut out folk-lore, nursery tales, and the legend of Santa Claus. But children brought up thus "are being robbed of some of their heritage". In practice the omission does not prevent the child straying into the land of make-believe—and spending much time there."

IMAGINARY PLAYMATE.

She shows how many an only child will create an imaginary playmate and blame him for misdoings! Another phase of untruthfulness that has "caused a great amount of suffering" she deals with:

"Wenda told a curious story of how a married man had kissed and hugged her in his study one day. There was not a shred of truth in it except in Wenda's own imagination. Rachel said worse things about the schoolmaster who had her in his care ....."

"VICES OF SMART SOCIETY"

Dean Inge's Rebuke

Preaching at Holy Trinity, Sloan-street, S. W., in mail week, Dean Inge made a pointed reference to preachers and novelists who draw a large public by depicting the vices of to-day.

There were, he said, two Christian virtues which were entirely spoilt if we thought about them—purity and humility.

The pure mind had no temptation to dwell on scenes of which it was a shame to think, and put them away gladly, except when a sense of duty called to help a brother or sister out of the mire. It was a state of mind poles as under from the prudishness which sometimes called itself a zeal for purity.

"It is easy," he continued, "to get a crowd of listeners to hear a speaker draw a lurid picture of the vices of smart society—drawn probably partly from imagination and partly from backstairs gossip. It is easy to get a large sale for a novel representing a psychological study of a mind infected with strange vices or an exposure of some state of town life.

METHODS OF SISTERHOODS

"But no one who can enjoy preaching such sermons or listening to them, no one who can enjoy writing such books or reading them, has the grace of God in him. The rebound from Victorian reticence has now gone much too far."

Humility was a characteristic quality of the Christian. The pagans despised it as a servile temper, which it was not. The monks practised it as a mortification of self-respect, which it was not. The monk had to show his humility by obeying all sorts of preposterous orders and by almost literally allowing himself to be trampled on. "I am told," added the dean, "that the same methods are not entirely unknown in some of our [illegible]

THE SPEED MANIACS

Human Effort Uselessly Spilt In Breaking Records

DOES IT DO ANY GOOD?

Sir Malcolm Campbell is a very attractive figure, for neither is he boastful nor does he court the limelight like so many idols of our public stage. I should like to think that skill so wonderful as his, a brain so cool, muscles and nerves so instantly responsive, so perfectly co-ordinated, wede doing some genuine good to mankind. But does it do any good that a man should be able to move for brief spaces of time at the rate of 265 miles an hour? And if at 265, would it do more good at 300? And if there is some gain at 300, why not more at 500? Where are you to stop? But if there is a limit of speed beyond which speed becomes mere ridiculous waste of effort, how do we know that that limit was not reached at 200, or even at 100, miles an hour? asks "Candidus" in the "Daily Sketch."

I shall be told that I am talking like the old fogies when railway trains were first made. No doubt they thought and said that it was absurd for anyone to want to move through the air faster than a stage coach or a racehorse. But here is no parallel between the two cases. The railway train put it in the power of the average man to move in perfect comfort at speeds which the greatest rider on the fastest horse in the world could not possibly hope to attain. That was a gain—a useful extension of power for the whole human race. But I can imagine no circumstances in which 265 miles an hour on the ground can be either comfortable or useful for anyone. If you regard it as sport, I doubt whether you get a greater thrill at speed in a car at 265 miles an hour than you get skiing or riding at a small fraction of that speed.

WONDERFUL HUMAN MACHINE.

But I am told that these high speeds help us to perfect mechanism, and that while no man will ever be comfortable at 265 miles an hour and no average man will have conceivable use for such speeds the lessons learned at these high speeds teach engineers how to make travel at lower speeds, which may be useful, more comfortable and safer. I am sceptical, but, as I know nothing about mechanics, I accept what I am told. The argument, then, is that Sir Malcolm Campbell must run the risk of killing himself at ridiculous speeds in order that Mr. Jones may travel in greater comfort and safety at 80 miles. Can we reconcile such an argument with morality and a proper sense of the value of human life? That Sir Malcolm Campbell is prepared to take these risks is not to the point. Those who do such things as he does soon get into the way of regarding these feats as ends in themselves; they are not in a state to make a detached view of relative matters. I should have thought that the mere existence of a human machine so wonderful as Sir Malcolm Campbell meant more to mankind than this or that improvement in an inanimate machine, and that it was not worth while to risk one for the sake of the other.

THE ECONOMIC LIMIT.

I believe that the economic and useful limit of speeds in mechanically propelled cars has already been reached and exceeded, and that further effort is mere waste effort which can bring no corresponding benefit. Every animal has its powers and limitations. A cat that could jump as high as a house would not be a better cat but a foolish disturbance of the order of nature. Neither would it be a better dog that could run at 50 miles an hour all day or had jaws to break and a stomach that could digest iron girders. Are there not also limits with our human powers? We extend and improve them enormously by machinery but not every extension is therefore worth while. And by making extensions of power in directions that are not worth while we are diverting effort from directions in which some serious and useful addition might be made to human power. I regard these speeds as human effort uselessly split. The cult of speed has already gone much too far. Let ingenuity find more useful and beneficial direction.

ONE MAN AGAINST 300

Chess Champion's New Effort

PARIS (By Mail).

On February 28, Dr. Alekhine, the world's Chess Champion, played three hundred persons simultaneously in the famous Cafe de la Regence, where Napoleon and Philidor both played. The British Chess Club here is taking one table.

Dr. Alekhine, who lives permanently in Paris and is a naturalised Frenchman, has just returned from London, to which he paid a visit for the first time since he won the World's Championship.

"Chess is in a very healthy state in England," he says, "and there are many promising young chess masters." He singled out Sultan Khan and Burger for special mention.

Dr. Alekhine had mapped out a world tour, which was to include Egypt, Palestine, British India, the Dutch Indies, Shanghai, Hawai Japan, and San Francisco, ending up at Los Angeles for the August Tournament, but in view of events in the Far East, he is doubtful if it will now be practicable. His tour may be limited, he says, to the Dutch Indies, Australia, Hawaii, and Los Angeles.

"I am quite ready to meet Capablanca again, if Capablanca will fulfill the same conditions as were imposed on myself in the match five years ago at Buenos Aiires," he declared.

In any case he will probably meet Capablanca next October at Zlin, in Czechoslovakia, at the International Tournament, for which an invitation has been sent to Capablanca. This will be their first meeting since Capablanca lost the World's Championship.

A GOETHE MANUSCRIPT FOUND

Supremely Poetical Passages

The centenary of Goethe, the German poet and dramatist, is being celebrated throughout the world next month, and the English Goethe Commemoration Committee are also doing it.

Professor Willoughby, of the University of London, honorary secretary of the English Goethe Society, recently said:

"Goethe was a young man when he wrote the first sketch of his drama "Mr. Faust", which occupied him sixty years in writing. He brought to it the spontaneity of first inspiration, and although the versions at which he laboured for many later years are now more generally known, most of the supremely poetical passages and impressive realism he captured for this early effort.

"The manuscript was not discovered until fifty-three years after his death. It was among the papers of a lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Weimar, who had been permitted to make a copy of the portions Goethe had read to the assembled court. It was found to date from his early Leipzig and Strasburg days before he went to Weimar in 1775.

LOVE TRAGEDY.

"It will be seen that the 'Mr. Faust' contains most of those poetic passages which we have learned to associate with the quintessence of Goethe's wisdom but unlike the versions to which he brought his matured mind, 'Mr. Faust' is first and foremost a love tragedy.

"In the beauty and intensity of the tragic loves of Faust and Gretchen it attins those heights of emotional poetry and drama which made George Eliot declare to be more tragic than anything in Shakespeare.

TENNYSON NOT A POET

Verdict Of Phrenology

Charles Darwin "had a theory, but it did not go much further than that—he was very clever in research, but not so clever in reasoning out the facts he had gathered." This example of the higher criticism of scientific achievement was delivered by Mr. Morgan, a phrenologist, to members of the London Explorers' Club who accompanied him on a tour of the National Portrait Gallery.

Had Darwin's head been a little wider and squarer, said Mr. Morgan "he would have had a different character." Other specimens of criticism based on cranial "bumps," were:—

Judge Jefferies (of "Bloody Assize" notoriety): "I see no cruelty there."

Tennyson: "Poetic condition not strongly marked."

Charles Lamb: "Greater ability with prose than poetry."

Sir Thomas More: "Lacked ability to be sociable."

Charles I. was convicted of indecision on account of his long head and the fact that his ears were "not sufficiently away from each other to betoken the man of action."

EX-KAISER DEFIES DOCTOR

No Parting From Holland

DOORN (Holland) (By Mail)

There is no confirmation of the report that the ex-Kaiser has requested permission from the Dutch Government to leave for a milder climate.

After his last chill, the Court physician recommended a removal but the ex-Emperor refused, reluctant to abandon the comforts of the Dutch exile and the quiet of his retirement here.

Although he is at present slightly hoarse, the ex-Kaiser is in fairly good health. He is quite able to take his daily motor-car drive.

FAMOUS CRIMES

Mystery Of Irish Crown Jewels

WRIT SERVED ON A SAUSAGE

A warder, a confidence trickster, and a receiver tell, anonymously, some remarkable stories of criminals in "Crime from the Inside".

William Seaman, who murdered an old man and his servant in Whitechapel, went to his execution, says the warder, with no more concern than if he were taking a pleasant stroll. "I hear that I am to have company on the scaffold", he remarked when he heard that he was to be hung between two other murderers, Milson and Fowler, who had fought each other in the dock. Surveying them with a broad grin on the scaffold, he added: "This is the first time in my life I've ever acted the part of peacemaker." A minute later he was dead.

Crippen, who murdered Belle Elmore in Hilldrop Crescent, the warder describes as "a quiet, inoffensive little man who would not hurt a fly". There was something almost sacred about his devotion to Ethel Le Neve, the "other woman," to whom he wrote from prison every day. So ingratiating was he that "there was hardly a warder who did not hope that Crippen would be reprieved."

LETTERS TO MURDERERS

He is amazed at the sentimental letters women write to murderers. Dr. Lamson, who poisoned his crippled brother-in-law for money, actually received proposals of marriage, although he was already married. One woman offered to wait if his sentence should be commuted to penal servitude; another placed her fortune at his disposal should he be able to bribe the governor and staff to let him escape. They did not know him; they had merely read about him in the Press!

Steinic Morrison, who protested his innocence of the murder of Leon Beron to the last, met a forger and swindler named Benson in Parkhurst, and told him of a wealthy widow who would finance any appeal for his (Morrison's) release. When he was let out, declares the warder, Benson "in few hours wheedled a fortune out of his hostess. With that fortune he started a weekly paper and a bogus Prisoners' Aid Society, cleverly combining the two, so that they formed the nucleus of an agitation calling for the release of Steinie Morrison. He rented a suite of rooms in one of London's most expensive hotels, had a motor car and liveried chauffeur daily in attendance, and to keep his hand in, ran a bogus bank, which enabled him to supplement the widow's cheques by some profitable swindling."

A HUNGER STRIKE.

When Morrison learned how this man had "double-crossed" him he "played havoc with the prison rules, and in making hell for himself made hell for many others. Finally, he took to a hunger-strike, believing that he would be released if only he kept it up sufficiently long. When he found that the authorities were adamant he called the strike off, but it was too late. The passionate, evil, tumultuous and surging brain and the starved body could not be held together, and he died in delirium. But it has never been forgotten that the last sane words he spoke took the form of another fierce protestation of innocence."

A London cashier earning £2 a week embezzled £4,000 and hid it, arguing that it was better to undergo five years' penal servitude and earn that sum than to go on working all his life and have nothing to show at the end of it. On his release he crossed from Dover to Calais, and halfway across two Scotland Yard detectives who were watching him found him forcing a panel in one of the cabins. He was not only re-arrested; the £4,000 he had hidden in this adroit way was no longer there. The detectives consulted the captain:—

"This ship wasn't built then" he explained, with a laugh. "No doubt your man hid the money in the former one, but it was broken up three years ago and this put into commission in its place. We took its name because it was lucky."

When they passed the information on to the ex-convict he broke down and cried like a child.....What was the use of liberty in such circumstances? He answered the question by committing suicide by drowning in the Thames six weeks later.

COINCIDENCES.

The long arm of coincidence is often active in crime. The sister of a warder paying a visit to his prison recognized in one of the convicts the son she believed to be working on a farm in Queensland. A burglar was identified by a warder as the man who had inflicted on his father fatal injuries. An official of the Prisoners' Aid Society saw in the Strand one night an ex-convict who had been an army officer, and the guest of the highest nobility and even royalty; now "down and out" he was opening a carriage door for a lady and gentleman coming out of the Gaiety Theatre. They ignored him. He burst into tears:—

"Did you see them?" he asked, speaking at last.

"See whom?" said the missioner.

"Those two—the carriage," he whispered, in a jerky voice. "I'm glad they didn't tip me, for had they done so the girl might have recognised her father."

Once, when it was announced that a famous "prima donna" was to sing at a prison concert, one of the convicts pleaded that he should be allowed to remain in his cell. The reason was that the convict, who had been a power in financial circles and entertained lavishly at his town and country houses, had frequently paid that "prima donna" fess of 200 guineas to sing to his guests! He did not want to risk her recognising him in the audience.

£1,000 IN SIX WEEKS.

Fraudulent financiers, says the warder, are usually eager to resume their swindling; what fascinates them is not so much the actual money they get as the way in which they get it. In the case of one such there was a gap of only six weeks between his first and second conviction, but in that short time he had netted in over £1,00. He confessed that: "he had composed the circular in his cell shortly before his release, and all he had to do was go to a printer in the city with whom he had been friendly in his more prosperous days. From the printer he had borrowed the necessary postage, and as he was able to dispatch five hundred of the circulars that same evening he was in funds by the end of the week.

Convicts will do desperate things to get tobacco. One very rich man, sentenced for a disgraceful offence, says the warder, offered a warder £500 for a packet, and when it was refused doubled the bribe and tried to corrupt the governor himself. A burglar who escaped from Dartmoor by attacking two warders was found twenty-four hours later sitting on a river bank placidly smoking a cigarette, and surrendered without resistance.

"I knew I was certain to be caught", he said, "but I wanted a smoke, and as soon as I had a smoke I was quite ready to come back, even to a flogging."

Another convict made repeated attempts to escape when he learned from a former fellow-convict that someone was on the track of £10,000 worth of jewels which he had buried in a certain garden to await his release.

BAD LUCK!

There are many instances of surprise captures. A jewel thief was returning home on a bus with a stolen diamond necklace in his pocket when an irate woman suddenly accused him, quite unjustly, of having stolen her purse. She would not be appeased, and a policeman was called. During the search at the station the necklace was found—and the woman remembered she had left her purse by a washing-basin in a West-end store! Another thief with a stolen necklace in his pocket was knocked down crossing Whitehall—and the first man to run to assist him was a passing Scotland Yard detective.

There are instances, too, of extreme ingenuity. The warder was once astonished to observe that a convict, who had been sentenced as "Alfred Jones, commercial traveller", resembled exactly a photograph in an old "Illustrated London News" with the caption: "The Hon. George—, the famous big game hunter, who has gone on a shooting expedition to East Africa." The Hon. George, "alias" Jones, subsequently confessed to him that he had got his valet to send in that social paragraph when he was sentenced, and, further, to book a cabin in a liner and travel down to it with a vast collection of luggage bearing his master's name! When the prisoner had served his time he slipped out of England to Africa, and after a suitable interval duly returned from "the wilds". But he did not resume his place in society, fearing he might be recognised

(Continued in column 8)

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

DR. U. R. RAU URGES AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE TO MAKE IT DEMOCRATIC

"Unjust And Illogical" To Exclude Licentiates From Purview

Dr. U. Rama Rau has issued the following for publication in connection with the Indian Medical Council Bill:—

"Even a cursory reading of the Indian Medical Council Bill, now under the consideration of the Government of India, will enable one to perceive that so far as the real object of the Council is concerned, it is in no way an improvement on the Provincial Medical Councils which function at the present time. The main object of both is to ensure an uniformly high standard of medical education throughout the country, so that the public may have at their disposal duly qualified and efficient medical men to afford relief to people afflicted with disease of one sort or another. A Centralised Council for all India is doubtless an advantage from one point of view, namely, that the whole country may have the advantage of the collective wisdom of the pick of the Medical profession. But in order to make that possible the constitution of the Council has to be very different from the one proposed under the Bill. Under the Government's scheme the Council will be manned by officials entirely. And it cannot be contended by even the best admirers of the Government that all the wisdom of the medical profession in India is confined to the men in the service of the Government.

ATTEMPT TO PLACATE G. M. C.

"The truth, however, about the proposed Council is that it is an attempt to placate the General Medical Council of Great Britain which, within recent years, has been threatening not to recognise Indian Medical degrees and licenses. The public are not unaware of the attempts made by the General Medical Council to send out a commissioner to superintend medical education in India. India realised the real significance of this move, and unanimously resolved not to submit to the ignominy. The Indian Medical Council is the substitute that the Government of India have devised to meet the demands of the General Medical Council. It is strange that after several decades of specialised training Indians should be still held to be unqualified to take care of their own medical education, and should wait humbly to be certified by the medical experts most of whom have very little knowledge of India and the diseases that affect its people. Especially strange does this appear when one remembers that during all these years British Experts have been responsible for the country's medical education. It is also notorious how the General Council took it into their heads to look into the efficiency of the provisions for medical education in India when as the result of constitutional changes medical relief and education became transferred subjects administered by Indian Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

THREAT OF G. M. C.

The General Medical Council threaten not to recognise Indian qualifications if India will not submit to the inspection of their own Commissioner or in his absence a Council which will be mainly composed of men who will be amenable to it. India's answer to them will be that she will decide to do without the certificate of the General Medical Council so far as our medical education is concerned and to repay the compliment by refusing to recognise British Medical qualifications in India.

"If, however the proposed Indian Medical Council will be composed of a majority of Indian medical men independent of Government, and will include in its purview the pioneers of medical relief in this country, namely the Licentiates whose work very well compares with that of the rest in the profession, India can have no reason to oppose the formation of the Council. Under the Government's Bill this is by no means the case. The election to the Council is hedged in by conditions of one sort or another that in the result most of the elected members of the Council will be men in the employ of the Government directly or quasi-officially. Over and above this, a nominated element, considerable in itself, is to be super-imposed on it. To expect such a personnel will be acceptable to the medical profession in India or that such a Council would be able to discharge its duties in the interests of the country is to expect the impossible.

"UNJUST AND ILLOGICAL."

"The exclusion of the licentiates from the purview of the Bill is, to put it mildly, thoroughly unjust and illogical. By excluding them the Government would seem to admit that as a class they are ill-qualified medical men who have been permitted by the generosity of the Government to administer medical relief. It is a libel on the licentiates as a class and would reflect unfavourably on the Government which have allowed them to play with the lives and welfare of the people all over the country. The Government cannot be unaware that at the time when the General Medical Council itself was constituted, every man practising as a physician whether trained or untrained was admitted into the British register. If the Government should feel that the training of the Indian Licentiates is not of that standard which should entitle them to the Council, the remedy is to improve that standard and not to condemn the licentiates as a class to perpetual inferiority. Do by all means make the training identical in every sense with that of the graduates of medicine but do not let it be said that you have been letting loose on the public an army of quacks and ill-trained men by branding them with the mark of inferiority by excluding them from the Council.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

"Men who have been carefully following the work and achievements of the licentiates in various parts of the country and who are entitled to express an opinion on the subject have admitted that the work is just as good as that of the University men. And in number of cases, very much better. To illustrate by means of one example, in April 1907 the proprietors of the Indian Medical Gazette announced a prize of Rs. 100 for the best essay on Prophylaxis against Plague to be competed for by Assistant Surgeons and Medical Licentiates. The prize was won by a licentiate. The second best essay was also that of a licentiate. And among those commended by the Committee of Judges were essays by Assistant Surgeons and Licentiates. It is not improbable if the I.M.S. men had been among the competitors, several of them would have been among the also rans. Apart from such a test, in several of our cities many licentiates are in greater demand than University men in spite of the formers' visiting fees being higher than those of the latter.

"Further, as has been remarked by men of eminence like Major General Sir Alfred Keogh the division of medical practitioners in this country into water tight compartments is in itself an evil of the greatest magnitude. He asks:—"In what country in the world is there to be found a medical profession divided horizontally into layers, the members of each layer separated as in water-tight compartments from those above and below it? We have the R.A.M.C. the I.M.S. the I.M.D. the graduates of the Indian Universities, the Apothecaries and the Sub-assistant Surgeons, the members of one service being unable to pass into another.

NO PRECEDENT.

It should be possible for a qualified man to look forward to rising to the top of his profession without finding himself hopelessly handicapped from the start."

There is no precedent to such a system in any part of the civilised world. And by keeping the licentiates out of the purview of the proposed Medical Council this division into water-tight compartments is certain to be perpetuated much to the detriment to the profession itself, not to speak of their utility to the public. As Mr. B. R. Puri, M, L. S, pointed out recently, on the analogy of pleaders being admitted to practise in the High Courts after a period of practise elsewhere, licentiates should be in a position to look for preferment in the superior cadres at least after a few years of practise.

"It has been suggested that graduates of medicine in India will view the admission of the licentiates in the Indian Medical Register with misgiving if not antipathy. Nothing can be further from truth. There may be a few among them who may consider that it is infra dig to mix with licentiates on a footing of equality. Fortunately they are very rare. The generality of them do not share this highbrow attitude. Evidence of their concern for their licentiate brethren has come from all parts of the country. They have uniformly demanded that licentiates should be included in one All-India Register. It may be added that this difference in status that has been a feature in India is primarily due to the Government itself who have set up different grades for men with different qualifications. But when as at present time medical graduates are prepared to take up jobs hitherto held by licentiates, they automatically admit their equality of status with the latter.

BLUNDER OF FIRST MAGNITUDE.

"Thus, judged from every point of view it will be a blunder of the first magnitude to allow the Indian Medical Council Bill to pass without amending the schedule so as to include in it licentiates in medicine in the same way as licentiates of the society of Apothecarys in London have been admitted into the Register under schedule II.

I have unavoidably taken up much of your valuable time. My only excuse is the justice of our demand and the rights of India to order her own Medical affairs in the interests of the country."

(Continued from column 7).

by chance as the convict.

A certain burglar had been a writ-server. Promised a sovereign if he could serve a writ on a wily and elusive person, he impersonated his butcher's boy and delivered the writ inside a sausage!

DIAMOND SANDWICHES.

The Receiver quotes instances of stolen jewels being smuggled out of a watched house in flowerpots carried by a bogus gardener; of a diamond necklace worth thousands of pounds being smuggled across to Amsterdam in a carton of sandwiches, under the eyes of detectives, by a bogus clergyman. But his most remarkable story concerns the theft of the Dublin Crown Jewels in 1907. In the first place, he says, they were taken by a minor official at Dublin Castle and lodged with a moneylender merely as temporary security for a £1,000 loan. The money-lender's house was burgled, and the thief took them to a "fence" in Whitechapel, who, before he knew what they were, advanced £100 on account. When the sensational news leaked out none of those concerned dared come forward and confess his share in their disappearance, and it was impossible to dispose of them, although they were estimated to be worth £40,000. Criminals who got to know something of the fence's part in the business, and also that he was being closely watched by the police, avoided him like the plague, and he became so poor he had to beg in the streets. The jewels were never recovered. "If the story I was told is correct," says the narrator, "they can never be recovered, because they are now at the bottom of the sea."—John O'London's Weekly.

GOLD EXPORTS FROM INDIA

Three-fold Relief To Government

SELLERS HAVE GAINED RATHER THAN LOST

Prof. P. J. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., Department of Economics, Madras University, writes as under in the "Capital":—

During the last four months gold exports of the value of about Rs. 50 crores have left this country. This efflux of gold has evoked much criticism among Indian politicians and even the common folk are led to believe that something very disastrous has happened. The Government of India, on the contrary, has congratulated itself on certain achievements which were rendered possible by the efflux of gold. Certain responsible persons in Britain have expressed a profound sense of relief and even pride at what has happened. Such divergence of views has given rise to a certain amount of bewilderment among the people, and it has become necessary to enquire into the causes and results of the gold exports.

First, let us see why gold is exported. It is because the statutory price of gold in India (Rs. 21-3-10 per tola) is much lower than the actual price which, owing to the depreciation of sterling (and consequently of the rupee), is to-day as high as Rs. 29-7-0 per tola. By exporting gold, the sellers therefore gain about Rs. 3-3-0 per tola or about 38 per cent., and the hoarder and the bullion-dealer are therefore encouraged to sell their gold abroad. Nor is it only in India that the gold market is booming. It is reported from England that there is a rush for the sale of articles made of gold and even in France, whose currency is not depreciated, gold coins are coming up for sale by weight.

The export of gold from India is, however, more striking. Even before the abandonment of the gold standard much "distress" gold was finding its way to the Paper Currency Reserve but of a total of Rs. 13 crores that thus came in, only one crore had been exported. But after the abandonment of the gold standard on 21st September, the small rill began to grow into a brook, the exports having averaged about 1.8 crores a week during the months of October and November; it then became a fairly big stream in December, with an average weekly export of 3.7 crores. The stream began to contract in January, and during the last three weeks, gold exports averaged only 1¼ crores. Although a good part of our exports went to England in the first instance, it was not England that purchased our gold, but the United States, France and other countries on the gold standard. They are only too pleased to obtain gold in exchange for sterling, which has been depreciating.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS.

As we will see presently there are reasons why even economists should regard the efflux of gold with some uneasiness, but the popular opposition to gold export is based on two or three misconceptions. First, there is a sneaking Bullionism underlying this opposition, a belief that gold is wealth 'par excellence' and must not be sent out on any account. It is too late in the day to refute Bullionism, but, however crushingly we may refute it, it will not die. Like many superstitions, it dies hard. Secondly, there is a misconception that the growing power of the U. S. A. and France is due to their greedy absorption of gold. Indeed those two countries have recently attracted a good deal of gold from outside, but it was not because their governments deliberately went about grabbing gold from over the world, but because the people of U. S. A. and France did not like to leave their monies (or dues) in other countries (except on short-term). They had lost confidence in the finances and in the currencies of certain countries where their money lay and quite naturally they insisted on payment, and gold being the only international medium of exchange, it had to be exported to clear the debts. Whether this lack of confidence is justified is another matter and does not concern us here. The point to be borne in mind is that the gold influx to these countries did not prevent their suffering by the trade slump. There is perhaps more unemployment in the United States than elsewhere.

THE PROPER FUNCTION OF GOLD.

Thirdly, there is an important misconception in regard to the role played by gold in India. The principal function of gold in Western countries has been to support credit and to settle foreign exchange transactions. After the War when gold currency has fallen into desuetude gold is chiefly needed to meet the temporary deficiencies in the balance of international payments. Much of the non-industrial [illegible] and finds its way into the vaults of central banks. Of the gold stock of £160 millions in Britain before the War, only 25 per cent. was in the Bank of England, the rest having been in other banks or in circulation; but to-day most of it is in the Bank's vaults, and supports 170 per cent. more credit than it did before the War. The same is the position in most other countries. When there is need for gold to be shipped abroad, it is the gold in the central banks that is drawn upon and this serves as an indicator to the state of international exchange. When such drain is serious, the mechanism of the bank rate and other devices are set in motion to block up the drain.

NOT SO IN INDIA.

But gold fulfils a very different role in India. Indeed, the Government of India, too, has got some gold reserve, but the amount held in the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves put together (about £30 millions) is only a fraction of the total gold in this country. The great bulk of it is hoarded in houses and temples, or displayed as jewels and ornaments. Gold is not here, what it is in other countries, a convenient reserve to support credit and foreign exchange; it is not an instrument to be called into service whenever there is a national need, but an inert and immobile mass, which cannot serve any such national purpose. By continued absorption for centuries, India has accumulated gold worth not less than 1,000 crores, an amount which is nearly equal to the non-monetary gold in the rest of the world. During the last 30 years alone, the accumulation in India has been Rs. 550 crores, and during the 10 years 1920-29, India absorbed as much as 25 per cent. of the new gold. In fact, India has got nearly as much gold as the much-envied U.S.A.; but with this important difference that while the American gold stock is a national asset of great potency, an armament which could be mobilised at the will of Government in the interests of the country, the Indian gold is an inert mass, which gives no power to the people; it has done little to improve their economic prospects. "With the largest accumulated wealth in gold India has to-day the lowest per capita income in the world."

Thus, let us remember that the gold exported from the country is from the private hoards so accumulated, and not from stock in the Government reserves. Further, the gold that has been exported was not given away for nothing, but was converted into mobile and serviceable wealth and has substantially helped to ease the strain on the State exchequer. It has also incidentally helped Britain to tide over her financial difficulties. We will see how all this was done.

GOVERNMENT AND MR. MICAWBER.

At the time when the gold standard was abandoned, Government was faced with three important difficulties. Firstly, since the adoption of the 18d. ratio in 1927, Government had contracted currency to the tune of 138 crores, 38 of which was effected in the 5 months just previous to the abandonment of the gold standard. Not only businessmen but also politicians and economists have been inveighing against the rigid regimen of currency contraction, and many of the industrial and financial ills of the time were attributed to it. Secondly, Government had been faced with a very unfavourable balance of trade and had sold reverse councils to the extent of 14 millions in so short a period as 4 months. Thirdly, Government had been at its wit's end to find resources for paying off the sterling debt of the £15 millions which was to fall due on 15th January. Even to pay the normal home charges for the year (£33.3 millions) Government was in difficulties. This produced an unenviable situation for Government and also disturbed the peace of the tax-payer, who in the last resort has to bear Government's burdens. Like Mr. Micawber (in "David Copperfield") the Government of India waited "for something to turn up."

GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

And something did turn up and that something was the opening of the gold hoards. It gave the much-needed relief to Government, first by reversing the unfavourable balance of trade, secondly, by enabling the due discharge of the sterling loan and thirdly, by bringing about the much desired expansion of currency. Although after the rupee was linked to sterling, a bullish feeling came over business, yet there was not enough rupee bills to enable Government to make its remittances to London, but when the gold exports set in, the exchange improved, and improved so much that Government was able to purchase sterling not only for paying its debt of £15 millions but for the whole of the Secretary of State's demands for the current financial year. The sterling bills were paid in India in rupees and this involved the expansion of currency in India to the tune of about Rs. 51 crores, during the last 4 months. Of this expansion about 43 crores was against 'ad hoc' securities, and about 8 crores against Government securities borrowed from the Imperial Bank—a device which had to be resorted to, because there was not an ample supply of inland trade bills against which emergency currency could be issued. Thus we have got expansion, and that is what the country has been loudly and persistently clamouring for. Whether the expansion has become inflation is a different matter. So far, however, hardly any alarming symptoms have come into view. The habits of the country are still so slow, and currency still moves so sluggishly, that it would take a good bit of expansion before the evil effects of it will be felt.

GAIN ALL-ROUND.

Thus most parties to the transaction have gained. Government has certainly gained, and Government's gain is the tax-payer's relief. The individual who has sold gold has also gained, for he has sold his gold at prices which he never had expected. It may be argued that the increased price is in inflated currency, but will any one maintain that internal prices have risen in India? And so long as the bulk of our needs are met by locally made goods, does it matter very much to us if the prices of imported goods have risen? It is also argued that the present sellers might have gained more had they waited; but seeing that the future of gold is highly uncertain, it may as well be that the sellers have gained rather than lost. Many of those who sold gold required consumable goods urgently and could not have waited; as for the criticism that the chief gainer was the bullion merchant, it is so unusual in the Indian marketing system for the middleman to reap the greatest profit?

(To be continued).

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Fourth Annual Meeting

The fourth Annual Meeting and Social was held on the 22nd March. The Meeting was held in the A.M.C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital building and the Social was held in Brandens. The meeting commenced first with demonstrations of cases by Dr. J. D. Dhruv. A case of rodant ulcer starting in Sac and treated with Radium and other two cases one of Oxecaphalic head and Exophthalmes due to Meningioma; Dr. Oak showed two cases of early Papillitis. After demonstrations of clinical cases Dr. C. R. Athawale, Secretary of the Ophthalmological Society read the report of the last year. He said that the Society completed the fourth and entering ts fifth year of life. The number of members on the roll of the society was 64. The society had twelve clinical meetings at nine of which papers were read on important ophthalmic subjects by Drs. Sathaye Banaji, N. D. Patel, J. D. Dhruv, C. N. Shroff, F. S. Chiniwala and M. Sathe. After the reading, the report, the election of the office-bearers was proposed by Dr. Chiniwala and old committee was confirmed again for the next term. The proposition was seconded by Dr. W. Godbole and passed unanimously.

The New Managing Council of the Society consists of Dr. D. D. Sathaye as President, Drs. Banaji and Ratanakar as Vice-Presidents, Dr. Sardesai as Treasurer and Dr. C. R. Athawale as Secretary and Drs. Shroff Oak Vyas and as members. After the election of the Managing Council, Dr. Sathaye read his paper on Detachment of the retina and Dr. Shroff read his paper on Modern Methods of treatment in Eye Diseases. After papers there was discussion on the papers and Drs. Banaji, Ratnakar, Cooper, Sardesai Chiniwala and others took part in the discussion which was found to be very interesting. Afterwards Members retired to Dinner at Brandon's who made excellent arrangements and the evening was very enjoyable. Over thirty members were present at the Social of the Society, prominent amongst whom were Drs. Sathaye, Banaji, Ratnakar, Parikaka, Shroff, Modv, Jadhavji, Dhruv, Patel, N.T. Patel, Pandav, Athawale, Sardesai, Oak, M. K. Sathe, N. Cooper, Petwardhan of Poona, Godbole of Memmad, and others.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

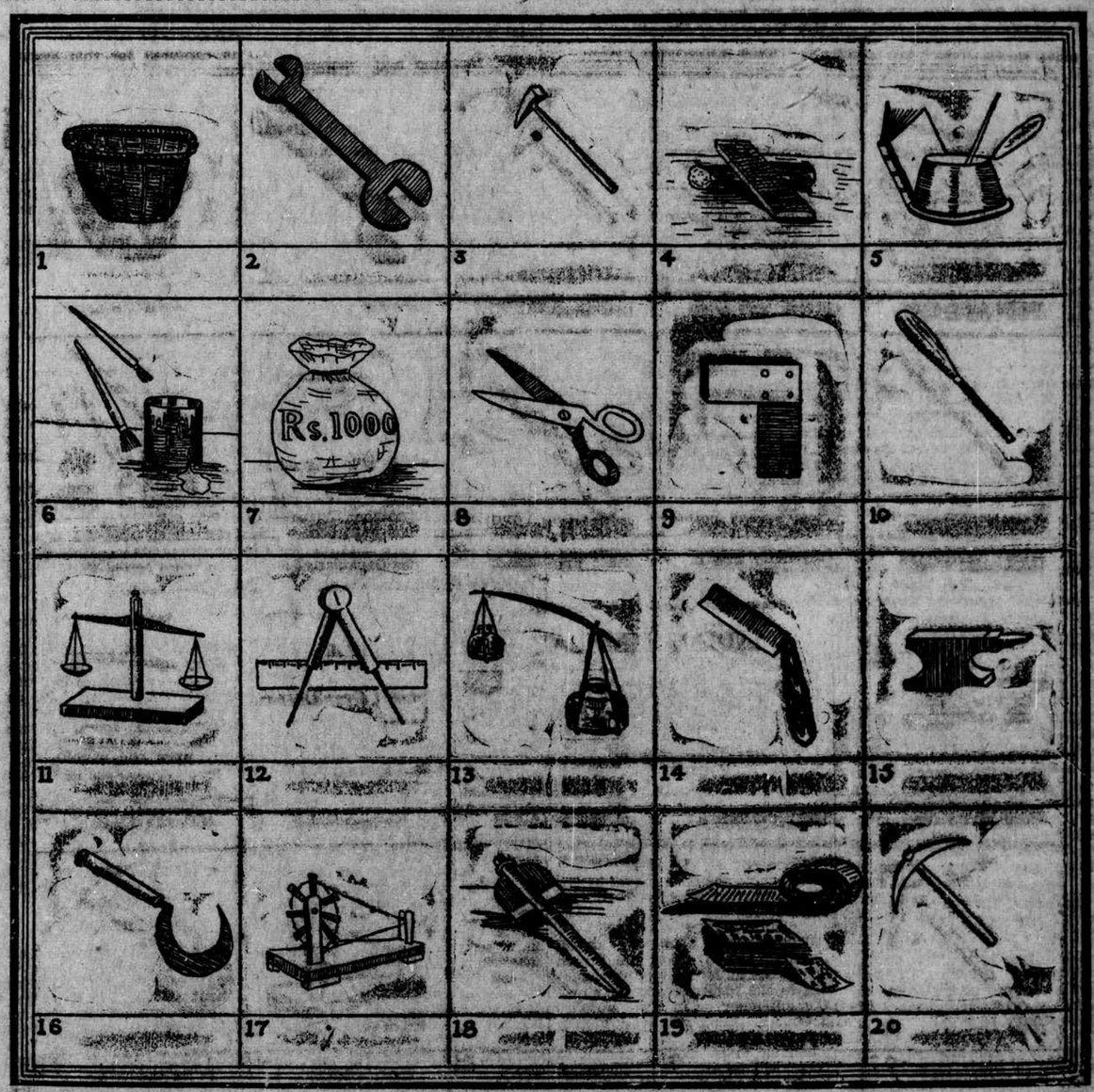
FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000
AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures, each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty traders. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



COUPON

Name: . . . . . .

Address: . . . . . .

. . . . . .

RULES

1. *We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—*
LAWYER, GOLDSMITH, COOLIE, CARPENTER, PEASANT, BARBER, PAINTER, MECHANIC, TAILOR, LABOURER, BLACKSMITH, SPINNER, BANKER, SILVERSMITH, ARCHITECT, MASON, MONEY-LENDER, GARDENER, MILKMAN, DHOBI.
2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER."
INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706.
BOMBAY

5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 2nd APRIL 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

General Confidence Badly Shaken By Farm Board's Report

CONSIDERABLE SELLING BY BOMBAY AND THE CONTINENT

Eventual Improvement In Sterling Expected

As a result of selling orders from Bombay and the Continent, and more offerings from the South, cotton markets registered further declines.

Although the Farm Board denies any intention of dump holdings, general confidence is badly shaken and this danger is expected to hang over cotton horizon continuously.

Liverpool market is completely unsettled on heavy selling pressure and expectations of eventual improvement in Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate is inducing long interest by sales of distant months.

Sales of Yarn and Cloth in U. S. A. during the last fortnight averaged below the present production. Situation in Lancashire, Germany and Italy is unchanged. France, Spain and Polland mills are doing well but mill situation in Japan is worsening.

BOMBAY, Mar. 24.

NEW YORK MARKET.

On Wednesday, the New York cotton futures market ruled easy and prices declined on long liquidation and foreign selling. The selling was influenced by weakness of stock market. While the reports of Farm Board's intention to sell out holdings remain unconfirmed, Bears are making the most of it and are selling freely with a view to depress prices. Anyhow as long the Frederal Farm Board does not issue any statement, there will be a constant danger over cotton markets and at the moment the general confidence is thoroughly impaired.

TEXTILE SALES BELOW PRODUCTION.

The statement issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service regarding the present state of mill industry is unsatisfactory and accounts for small demand from trade interests.

NEW CROP LATE.

The new crop is stated to be three weeks late in some sections of the cotton Belt and some damage is reported in Alabama State owing to unusual weather conditions. The market does not give more attention to crop developments.

PRICE MOVEMENTS.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 7 points on easier Liverpool advices but gradually recovered 5 points from the opening level on scattered short covering and slight trade buying. By noon prices reached the highest level of the session when May option was quoted 2 points below previous close. Later on weakness of stocks induced increased long liquidation which in conjunction with Southern selling depressed prices 13 points from the highest level and the market closed weak at a net decline of 14 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a further fall of 15 points and closed at 6.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 13 points at 6.48c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but owing to general selling including Bombay, the market opened at a decline of 9 points. Continental off-take was poor. General selling and the tired long liquidation throughout the day owing to unsatisfactory outside events depressed prices. There was a temporary improvement early in the afternoon on trade and straddle buying assisted by the rise in silver of 3/8d. The improvement was eventually lost on renewed selling. Several operators look for improvement in sterling and are hedging their long interest by sales of distant deliveries. The market closed at a decline of 14 to 18 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 15.17d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy in sympathy with the weakness of the American section and closed at a decline of 15 points with March 5.46 May 5.28 and July 5.16d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This ring was easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 21 points for Sakels futures with spot cotton 30 points lower at 6.95d. Upper futures declined 19 to 20 points and spot cotton prices lost 25 points at 6.09d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels lost 21 to 23 points while Ashmount futures closed at a decline of 19 to 21 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 6.58—.02
lowest 6.46—.14
New York July Highest 6.75
(12-29 p.m.)
Lowest 6.62
(2-30 p.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Suggestion that Farm Board should endeavour to increase Wheat sales sympathetically affected Cotton, although American advices state no likelihood of sales Cotton except in accordance with plans under which Board agreed sell nothing until August 1932 at earliest. Tone nervous and poor."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton.—Fears of labour troubles Lancashire. Continued liquidation, stronger technical position, but we continue to favour selling on bulges.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Renewed fears Farm Board selling weakness New York Stock market creating bearish sentiment.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Manchester say less doing cloths. Buyers waiting.

New York.—Market closed weak. Stock market week, influencing this market. Liverpool market depressed, influencing sentiment here. Stop orders being reached. Bear operators selling. Think it a fair purchase now although market may go temporarily lower. Farm Board denies intention to dump. Planting delayed three weeks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled on 22nd instant, as under:—

"Sales of yarn and cloth by mills of U. S. during past week and during past two weeks have undoubtedly been less than actual production in the same period. Unchanged mill situation is reported by Great Britain, Germany and Italy. Improvement in Mill situation is reported by France Spain and Polland. Worsening of mill situation is reported by Japan."

Dated 22nd: New York:—More Southern selling; trade buying on the scale down.

Dated 23rd: 11-32 a.m.:—Considerable selling by Bombay and the Continent. Market still unsettled.

12-04 p.m.:—Confidence badly shaken by Farm Board report, though privately advised not likely to go through. However this danger will hang over the market continuously. Would hedge longs by sales of distant positions in Liverpool as we believe in eventual improvement in Sterling.

8-46 p.m.:—Heavy selling continuing on foreign account well taken.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Renewed fears of Farm Board selling and weakness in New York Stock market are creating bearish sentiment.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (4-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market recently disturbed owing to Farm Board statements causing general lack of confidence. Nevertheless we favour purchases for long short especially on any easy markets. For Egyptian we are still of same opinion especially after the recent heavy liquidation. Look for considerably higher prices ultimately."

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL.
May 311, July 296, October 282.
LIVERPOOL—BOMBAY.
Broach A. M. Liv. May Rs. 13|8.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May	6.46—.14
July	6.62—.15
October	6.85—.15
December	7.01—.16
January, 1933	7.09—.18
Middling Spot	6.55—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May	6.48—.13
July	6.64
Middling Spot	6.48—.13

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, Mar. 23.

May	6.53
July	6.70
October	6.92

New York Noon Call—

May	6.53
July	6.69
October	6.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 23.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
March 1932	4.93	4.87—.16
April 1932		4.84—.15
May 1932	4.88	4.82—.16
June 1932		4.83—.15
July 1932	4.88	4.83—.16
August 1932		4.84—.16
September 1932		4.85—.16
October 1932	4.92	4.87—.15
November 1932		4.89—.15
December 1932		4.92—.15
January 1933	4.99	4.94—.15
February 1933		4.96—.15
March 1933		4.99—.14
Middling Spot	.....	5.17—.16

WHEAT—BALTIC EGCHANGE.

London, March 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: 25 Mar. Apl. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. 26 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 27 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels; Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 23.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, March per cwt. 8.
C. and f. Bombay, March per cwt. 8|0-1|2.
C. and f. Karachi, per cwt. 8|0-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 23.

Fair Rio Cofee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1|8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mach 23.

March	6.56—21
March,	6.56—21
July,	6.85—21
October,	7.05—21
November,	7.15—21
December,	7.21—21
January 1933,	7.26—21
F. G. F. Spot,	6.95—30

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.82—15
Fine (Good Stapie)	4.94—15
Superfine (Good Staple),	5.0"—15
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.37—21
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.52—21
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.67—21
BENGAL—	
Good,	4.10—15
Fully Good,	4.20—15
Fine,	4.30—15
SCINDE	
Fully Good,	4.30—15
Fine	4.30—15
Superfine,	4.40—15

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 23.

Silver—rise is chiefly due to small offering.
Spot 18-3|16.
Forward 18-3|16.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-5|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 23.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.30
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.05
T.T. London on Brussels 26.15.
T.T. London on Madrid 48.37
T.T. London on Milan 70.31
T.T. London on Berne 18.87.
T.T. London on Paris 92.84.
T.T. London on Prague 123.00.
T.T. London New York Closing Rate 3.64-1|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £12.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £104.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £97-1|4.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £83-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £44-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 Sterling Loan £91-1|2.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £60-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £97-1|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 23.

Copper Braziers £45-3|4.
Yellow metal £39-1|2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3|4.
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £9.
Tin English Ingot £130-3|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 13|7-1|2 Apl. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14|9 May|Aug. Paid and Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot 2|1-16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 23.

Gold Bar fine per oz. £5:13:2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1|4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, March 23.

Demand Bills 3.64-13.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, March 23.

In the share market today jute shares opened quiet after holidays and only limited business was put through. Coals were dull. In teas trading was on restricted scale although the undertone kept fairly steady. Miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. A few deals in rubber shares changed hands after long interval. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Three per cent paper 52; three and a half per cent paper 63|12; four and a half per cent bonds 1934 97|8; five per cent bonds 1935 98; five per cent loan 1945|55 98|2; Do. 1929|47 88|2; six per cent bonds 1933|36 39|12; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921|41 103|8; six and a half per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101|14.

Bank: Imperial Bank fully paid 1020.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ordy. 51; New Victoria ordy. 1|13.

Coals: Burrakur 10|8; Nagpur 2; Standard 26.

Jutes: Budge Budge 281|8; Clive 21|10; Craig annas 14; Dalhousie 317; Howrah 35; Kamrahatty 345; Kankinarrah 331; National 18|10; Presidency 4|12; Socrah pref. 93.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6|6; Bengal Chemical pref. 10|15; Indian Galvanizing 7|14; Indian Iron and Steel 4|2; B. 1. Corporation ordy. annas 12; Do. pref. 42; Madan Theatres 1|14; Howrah Oil 8; Titaghur paper defd. 3; Do. pref. Rs. 100 paid up 103; Midnapore Zemindary 6½; Carew and Co. 13|11; Cawnpore Sugar 24|12; Champaran Sugar 21|8; New Savan Sugar 13|15; Samastipore Sugar 15.

Teas: Betjan 16|14; East India 6|8; Hasimara 21; Jumbai 51|4; Moheama 9|4; Sapoi 7|5; Tumsong pref. 91.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

HEAVY BUYING BY OFFICES

A Deal Of 20,000 Teji Business

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Beyond general expectation of a further sharp decline, the local cotton market ruled very strong during the early part of the day. Several offices who were carrying large unprotected short interest were free buyers and the demand was satisfied by offerings by option dealers.

The market opened at Rs. 195 for Broach A-M; somewhat better than expectation. Several offices were keen buyers and prices kept on hardening under persistent buying.

The market displayed strong undertone. There was good enquiry for "Call" options. Tejimandi premium is Rs. 8 and each side costs about Rs. 4. A deal of 20,000 bales was reported. A prominent operator bought freely "call" right and prices flared up to Rs. 201/8. This level induced more offerings and in the absence of any important buying prices relapsed to Rs. 198/8. The market steadied at this level and fluctuated within the narrow range of annas eight only.

Later on prices again improved on renewed buying by Bazar operators. Business in March Oomra and Bengal is at a standstill as both these contracts are running out to-day at 3-15 p.m. Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 201/4

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The bullion market is closed today and there is no business. London Silver market was firm yesterday owing to absence of sellers and the local market was expected to open at Rs. 55/11 for ready but owing to unfavourable Shanghai advices nominal rates were puoted as under:—

Silver ready Rs. 55/6
Fagan delivery Rs. 55/8
Chaitra delivery Rs. 55/14
Bar gold ready Rs. 27/10

EASTER HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The Liverpool market will be closed on 25th, 26th, and 28th instants and the New York and New Orleans markets will be closed on 25th and 26th instants.

The Local market will be closed on 25th, 26th, and 28th instants

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The following are the important items in the statement of the Imperial Bank as of March 18 (in thousands):—

Public deposits this week 7,00,71 comparison with last week —32,43
Other deposits this week 61,78,29 comparison with last week +43,70
Loans from Government this week 4,00,00 comparison with last week same.
Securities this week 17,68,57 comparison with last week +8,97
Ways and Means Advances this week 13,00,000 comparison with last week —50,00
Loans this week 9,69,91 comparison with last week —22,77
Cash Credits this week 24,49,48 comparison with last week +8,48
Bills discounted this week 6,75,90 comparison with last week 69,56
Cash Balance this week 9,26,24 comparison with last week +88 81
Percentage 12.53
Trade demand down by Rs. 83 lakhs.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 23.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12: 10:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull Continent) £11:0:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £10:10:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £8:5:0 April Paid.
Linseed, Bombay (London), £11: 10:0 Mar. Apl. Sellers.

TWENTY INJURED

Holi Fracas In Dacca

SINGING, DRINKING AND FIGHTING

DACCA, Mar. 24.

Twenty persons were seriously injured, of whom one is lying in a precarious condition in hospital, as a result of a fracas which occurred last night over the celebration of the Holi festival at a temple in Lakshmi Bazar.

It is stated that two parties from different quarters came to the temple singing Holi songs, in the course of which the parties abused each other and most of them being under the influence of drink a free fight ensued with the above result.

The injured persons were removed to the Mitford Hospital. —A. P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 to 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th April/15th May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 16th May/15th June.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 367
Banks Selling T T 366
Banks Buying T T 361

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 690
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 68

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 121 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 111

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling 90 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling 119 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.64 1/8 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 3/8 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Paris 92.80 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 23rd inst.
London/Italy 70.35 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 15.30 23rd inst.
London/Holland 9.05 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £ 5.13.2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3/8 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/16 23rd inst.
Silber New York Ready 29 5/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

RY. WORKERS' MASS MEETINGS

The General Secretaries, G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union, writes:—

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Workers' Union mass meetings of the workers will be held at the following stations on the dates and time shown against them, when several questions, i.e. Agent's attitude towards the Union. (2) The report of the Court of Inquiry and (3) The resolution of the general strike on all railways passed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, will be explained to the workers.

Igatpuri:—Friday 25th inst. at 6 p.m.
Manmad:—Saturday 30th inst. at 6 p.m.
Bhusawal, Sunday, 27th inst.
Khandwa:—Monday, 28th inst.
Harsi:—Tuesday 29th inst.
Amla:—Wednesday 30th inst.
Nagpur:—Thursday, 31st inst.
Bandnera:—Friday, 1st April.
Dhond:—Saturday, 2nd April.

Messrs. Vaidya, Chawdhary, Pathak, Pandit Kale and Bhavaji will address the meetings.

THUNDERSTORM IN C. P.

General Rain In N. W. F.

POONA, Mar. 24.

Yesterday's low pressure area has moved to the North Punjab and is filling up after causing nearly general rain in the North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in Baluchistan, the East and North Punjab and Kashmir. Nearly general thunderstorm rain has occurred in West Centarl India the West Central Provinces and Berar with a few falls in East Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Assam.

The temperature is above normal from the Punjab to South-west Bengal. A fresh western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Amraoti, 1 inch; Seoni 3/4; Pachmarhi 1/2; Guna, Indore Akola, Jubbulpore, and Nagpur 1/4 Srinagar 1/2; Chaman, Dalbandin, and Ajmer, 1/4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Baluchistan and increase in the North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and the North Punjab. Thunderstorms with rain will continue in the West Central Provinces and extend in the East Central Provinces, East Central India and Northeast India.—A. P.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

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HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL, RESERVES AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$225,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street

LUNA PARK
SPECIAL
EASTER
ATTRACTIONS.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

TORNADO HORRORS IN US

300 Killed: 2,500 Injured

TWO MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Birmingham (Alabama).—Three hundred are now known to have died following a tornado which struck four Southern States on March 22.

Two thousand five hundred have been injured and 7,000 rendered homeless.

Damage to property amounts to two million dollars.

Governor Miller, of Albama, has issued a proclamation urging the people of Alabama to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. Similar action has been taken by the Governors of several other States. —Reuter.

SOVIETY ACTIVITY AT VLADIVOSTOK

Reported Massing Of Troops

TOKIO (By Mail).

Reports received here confirm that the Soviet Government has concentrated two army corps, estimated at 200,000, in the Vladivostok area.

Details of defences around the harbour and in the hinterland are given. Three forts are being built at Ussuri. It is also reported that an iodine factory at Olga Bay is being converted for the manufacture of poison gas.

The Japanese forces have received permission from Russia to use the Chinese Eastern railway from Harbin eastwards for a distance of 100 miles, to protect Japanese residents at Imienpo.

The Minister for War at Tokio has issued orders for troops not to proceed to Pogranichaya, which the Russians feared they might do.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns In India.
J12

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932.

BURMESE REBELS GIVE THE SLIP

ENCOUNTER WITH AMBUSH PARTY.

Safe Retreat To Jungle Haunt

RANGOON, March 23.

An armed rebel ration party sf seven men was seen by an ambush party of civil and military police near Venauk village, Tharrawaddy District, in the small hours of the morning of March 21.

On being challenged, the rebels opened fire, which was replied to with several volleys from the military police. The ration party took a route other than the one expected by the officer in charge of the ambush police party and the nearest point which the rebels approached was some 200 yards distant.

NO INJURY.

The rebels slipped away into the jungle under cover of darkness without apparent injury, though, it is possible that one or two members may have been wounded.

One rebel leader recently arrested was admitted to hospital, where he died last week.

A dacoity is reported from Meiktila, where the criminals tortured a Burman woman inmate of a house by burning her so severely that the woman died in the hospital two days later.—A.P.

ZALUN SHOOTING

Further details of the Zalun shooting incident in which an young barrister and his companion lost their lives show that Barrister Lunn Thi with Po Kaw and a cart driver, M. C. Shein was returning home in a bullock cart and when it was just passing the house of the assistant township officer U To Maung, somebody ordered the cart to stop as there was no light. The cart was not stopped.

Ba Nyun, brother-in-law of To Maung, called out to the people in the cart. The cart was stopped. There was some hot exchange of words and according to some witnesses blows with sticks and three gun shots followed. Lunn Thi was picked up dead and Po Kaw died a few hours later in hospital.

The additional district magistrate is holding a magisterial enquiry.—A.P.

TIN QUOTA

Authorised And Adjusted

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The international tin committee following a meeting in Paris has published a communique which, after giving monthly statistics as to export, states that export figures for the first complete year of restriction show that the adjusted totals of exports are 36 tons only in excess of authorised quotas for the participating countries. The Netherlands, West Indies, Nigeria, Bolivia, Malaya and Siam. Authorised quotas for the year, including Siamese quota, for six months amount to 113,593 tons. The Committee considered the proposal that a further cut in the production of 8,420 tons per year corresponding to one tenths of production should be made with effects from the first May or the first June. The final decision will be taken at the next sitting. The Committee have been informed by the Committee of Control of International Tin Pool that they considered it unnecessary during the past months to increase their holding which stands at 21,000 tons of metallic tin.—British Official Wirless.

TIN RESTRICTION

PARIS, Mar. 23.

Congratulations to the participating Governments on their close adherence to the quota restrictions are conveyed in a communique of the International Tin Committee, stating that the committee considered a proposal for a further cut in production by 8,426 tons, equivalent to one month's production. The final decision on this question will be taken at the next meeting of the committee in London in April.—Reuter.

ONLY SCRUTINY

U. S. Actors And Concert Artists In Britain

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Misapprehensions which appear to have arisen particularly in the United States of America regarding the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards actors and concert artists coming into this country were removed in a statement in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, Mr. Hudson. He said that the Labour Minister had thought it necessary to scrutinise more closely the applications in respect of concert artists, but otherwise no change of policy had been made or was contemplated.

Actually in the past six months out of a total of 1,161 applications from foreign artists to appear in concerts and theatres of variety balls, only 60 were refused. As regards the United States there had been 135 applications and seven refusals none of which affected actors or concert artists.—British Official Wireless.

SIR MICHAEL KEANE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Official information has been received that Mr. Michael, Keane, who was knighted by His Majesty (according to Reuter's message), was conferred the K. C. S. I. He goes to Assam as Governor.—A. P.

Rugby League Match

LONDON, Mar. 23.

In the reply of the semi-final the Rugby League Cup at Wakefield Leeds beat Halifax by nine points to two.—Reuter.

POPULAR RULE FOR BRAZIL

Dictator Agrees To Resign

NEW CONSTITUTION

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.

After eighteen months of dictatorship, Brazil is returning to constitutional government, which President Vargas agreed last night to restore following a conference of political leaders to consider the demands of the States of Sao Paolo and Rio Grande do Sul for restoration of freedom of press, appointment of commissions to draft a new constitution and settle Brazil's state and municipal debts and also for holding parliamentary elections this year.

It is expected that elections will be held shortly, Mr. Vargas remaining President provisionally until then.—Reuter.

Amraoti Arrests

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Mar. 23.

A Marawadi youth has become the 4th "Dictator" of the Amraoti District War Council.

A College student was arrested this morning in the Congress office under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two others were arrested on the 21st with the 1st "Dictator" of the Bhatkuli circle Congress Committee under 17 (1) C. L. A. A.

Hoisting A Flag

LUCKNOW March 23.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested this evening when attempting to hoist a Congress flag in Aminuddowla Park.

The Nawab of Chatari (Home Member) left for his country house this morning on the way to Nainital, where the Secretariat opens early next month.—A.P.

BOMBS ON GOVERNOR

False Report-Maker Charged

MULTAN, March 23.

Sukhanand, editor of the weekly "Hakikat" against whom the Government started a case under Section 182, I.P.C. on the charge of giving false information that Pandit Shivdatt Rangadewan Ishardas and others were in conspiracy to throw bombs on the Governor of the Punjab on the occasion of his visit to Shujabad and Muzaffargarh, was asked to produce surety for Rs. 500 which he did.—A.P.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER

It is understood that Rai Bahadur Hari Das Chatterji, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Income-tax in place of Mr. W. Johnston, I.C.S. who is proceeding to Bengal to act as Commissioner of Income-tax.

This is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to the post of Commissioner in this Province.—A.P.

MR. ARDEN WOOD DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The death has occurred of Mr. W. H. Arden Wood—Reuter.

CARNERA'S VICTIM

LONDON, March 23.

At Albert Hall, Primo Carnera, of (Italy) (17—6) knocked out George Cook, of Australia (13—5) in the fourth of a ten-round bout.—Reuter.

BANK RATE

BOMBAY. Mar. 24.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

ASKED TO LEAVE BOMBAY

Muslim ex-Editor Served With Notice

Bombay, Thursday

Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, ex-editor of the "Hilal" and a prominent Nationalist Muslim has been served with an order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay asking him to quit the island of Bombay and the island of Salsette within 24 hours and not to return to Bombay.

It appears that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was engaged in organising a new Muslim Party in Bombay known as the Ahrar Party. Last week a meeting was held in Madanpura, where he presided, and it was announced that a jatha of Muslim volunteers from Bombay would shortly leave for Kashmir to offer Satyagraha.

This morning a police party called at Dr. Gour's residence in Hussein Mansion, Motliboi Street and made inquiries about Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, but it is understood that he was not found there.

Azad Maidan Arrests

Four persons arrested at Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening when the Governor of Bombay was being entertained at a dinner party given by the Mayor in the Corporation Hall were put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this morning.

A police officer attached to the Esplanade station, in the course of a remand application, stated that the accused were arrested "on suspicion" and the police wanted time to make investigations.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 25 each and postponed the case till March 31.

"WHY DON'T YOU SENTENCE US NOW?"

Accused Objects To Remand

Four Congressmen, who were arrested last evening at a building at Dongri, while they were printing Congress Bulletins, were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Magistrate and the police asked for four days' remand.

The first accused objecting to the remand said: "Why don't you end your farce to-day so that we may not see your face again."

Magistrate:—"Yes. It will end on the 29th. Till then the police want to make enquiries."

Accused:—"What enquiries? Your work is to sentence us and why do you not do it now?

Magistrate:—"Behave yourself if not I will deal with you severely."

Accused:"I do not care you do worst. You have power only to sentence us and nothing more."

Magistrate ordered the accused to be taken away and remanded them to police custody till March 29.

The accused raised Congress slogans while going out of the court.

Attempt To Light Bonfire

Seven Muslim Congress Volunteers, three of whom were discharged last Tuesday by the same Magistrate were placed to-day, before Mr. Khairaz, charged under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Police Inspector giving evidence said that yesterday evening the accused came in a group and tried to have a bonfire of foreign cloth just in front of the Phydhonie Police Station.

They were also shouting out the usual Congress slogans. The witness arrested them.

Three of the above gave an undertaking not to take part in the Congress activities.

Orders regarding the four others would be passed after lunch.

NEW TAXES IN S. AFRICA

Shilling Duty On Rice

LONDON Mar. 23.

In order to balance a budget deficit of £31.00,000 Government have introduced new taxation proposals including a 4s. income tax instead of the three on gold-mining profits, increased customs duties, an additional surtax of 7½ per cent on the gold value of all imports except fertilisers and agricultural implements, additional taxes of half a crown per gallon on whisky, a shilling on rice, 3 1/2 d. on tea, 3 farthings on fish a increased duties on boots, clothing and cement.

Total revenue from the new duties and taxation is estimated to amount to 2.800,000.—Reuter.

Chinese, Mexican and United States experts.—Reuter.

SWADESHI CLOTH MARKET

To Be Opened This Evening

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Laxmidas Cloth Market at Jhaveri Bazar, which has been closed for the last two months and a half, is re-opening to-day under the new name of "New Swadeshi Market." The opening ceremony will be performed this evening by Mrs. Shantabai Govindlal, wife of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.

It appears that the merchants have given an undertaking to keep only Swadeshi Cloth, and have removed their stocks of foreign goods.

The Bullion Exchange was closed to-day. It appears the exchange is doing business only three days in a week, i.e., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Mulji Jetha Cloth Market remains closed with Desh Sevikas on picketing duty as usual.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 24.

The share market remains closed owing to Holidays but business in Government Securities was open. Most of the operators are out of Bombay so there was only scattered business. 3 1/2 per cent opened to-day at Rs. 61/4 but declined to Rs. 60/15 on scattered long liquidation. Business was much restricted and later on prices rallied to Rs. 61/1. Other securities were virtually unchanged in the absence of business.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER RELEASED.

Bombay, Thursday.

A medical practitioner of Girgaum who was arrested some weeks ago under the Emergency Powers was released to-day and ordered not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

Bombay, Thursday.

Two youths were sentenced to-day to four months rigorous imprisonment each on charge of selling the "Congress Bulletin by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. One of them was arrested last night at Chaupatty by a police constable who first purchased a bulletin. The other youth was arrested on Tuesday.

Leading Procession

Three Congressmen who were arrested on Thursday last, while leading a Congress Procession on the Haines Road, Byculla, after a bonfire of foreign cloth, were found guilty under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PROFESSOR'S SON

DACCA, Mar. 24.

Anis Sarkar (20), son of the late Prof. Satishchandra Sarkar, was arrested this morning under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

WOMAN'S NEW FREEDOM

Can Leave Husband's Home Whenever She Wishes

STRIKING JUDGMENT IN "HELEN OF TROY" CASE

LONDON, Mar. 23.

"It seems clear in law that a married woman is free to depart whenever she wishes from her husband's home and the law disclaims power to prevent her."

This dictum was uttered in what has become known as the "Helen of Troy" case by Mr. Justice McCardie, in the course of a judgment in favour of Dr. Charles Searle, of Cumbridge, who was sued for damages by a grocer's assistant, John Place, for enticing away the latter's wife, which Dr. Searle denied.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that he was not concerned with the question of ethics.

His Lordship emphasised the revolutionary change in women's position as the result of modern legislation.—Reuter.

TEN-RUPEE BAIL

Arrested Docker's Trial

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Seven persons arrested at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday in connection with the Dockyard strike were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day. The police, applying for remand of the accused in police custody till March 31, stated that the accused were arrested on suspicion.

An application for bail made on behalf of the accused was granted and the Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 10 each.

DOCK STRIKE CONTINUES

125 Coalmen Resume Work

Bombay, Thursday.

The docks continue to present a deserted appearance. Armed police guard the gates and pickets continue to be arrested and convicted.

A dozen foremen and winchmen resumed work to-day in response to a slight increase in their wages. One hundred and twenty-five coalmen have also resumed work.

A lorry, belonging to Messrs. Hilson and Knox, Stevedores, was attacked with bamboos by the strikers as it was entering the Red Gate. It, however, succeeded in entering the dock.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING TRAIN

Case Against Strikers Postponed

Three Dock Workers, who are on strike for the last two weeks, were charged under Sec. 128 of the Railway Act for causing obstruction to the movement of the Railway trains, before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon.

The Prosecution case was that the accused were standing near the gates of the Victoria Docks with Red Flags. It appears that a goods train passing near the gates stopped when it reached the Red Flag. The accused were asked to remove the flag but they refused. Hence they were arrested.

The case has been postponed to April 1, and the accused have been ordered to be released on bail.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

LONDON, March 23.

In order to attract foreign industrialists to Northern Ireland a bill is now being considered in Ulster Parliament, which offers lands for factory sites during the next five years of which, it is hoped, foreign manufacturers will take advantage in order to be within British tariff wall.—Reuter.

INTERVARSITY GOLF

Oxford Beat Cambridge

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Oxford won the 49th Intervarsity golf match defeating Cambridge by nine matches to six. The universities are now equal with 23 wins each, three matches being shared. The outstanding match to-day was that between Jamieson (Cambridge) and Mass, the former winning by a huge margin of 13 and 11. Jamieson was eight up at the end of the first 18 holes and had a splendid round of 74 including six at first. This is the third match in succession that Oxford won, Cambridge last winning in 1929.

The following are to-day's Oxford victories:

Langford beat Blenkin 4 and 2.
Charles Sweeny beat Drayson 4 and 3.
Dunnett beat Higginson 5 and 4.
Dugmore beat Hatch 4 and 3.
Admas beat Chronander by two holes.
Middleton beat Simmonds by one hole.

Cambridge victories are:

Jamieson beat Moss 13 and 11.
White beat Lyle 9 and 8.
Macrosty beat Keen 2 and 1.
Thomson beat Robert Sweeny 5 and 3.—Reuter.

KHADIR CUP FINAL

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Khadir Cup Final, which will be attended by the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon is on Wednesday, March 30, and not on March 31.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

CYCLONE HAVOC IN BENGAL.

MANECKGAN (Dacca), Mar. 24.

Four persons are dead and fifty seriously injured ten of whom are lying in a precarious condition in Sivalaya. The police station and the post office were blown away as a result of a cyclone passing over the area on Sunday evening. A storm originating in North Bengal crossed the River Padma and devastated a number of villages on the bank rendering hundreds of people homeless.—A. P.

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